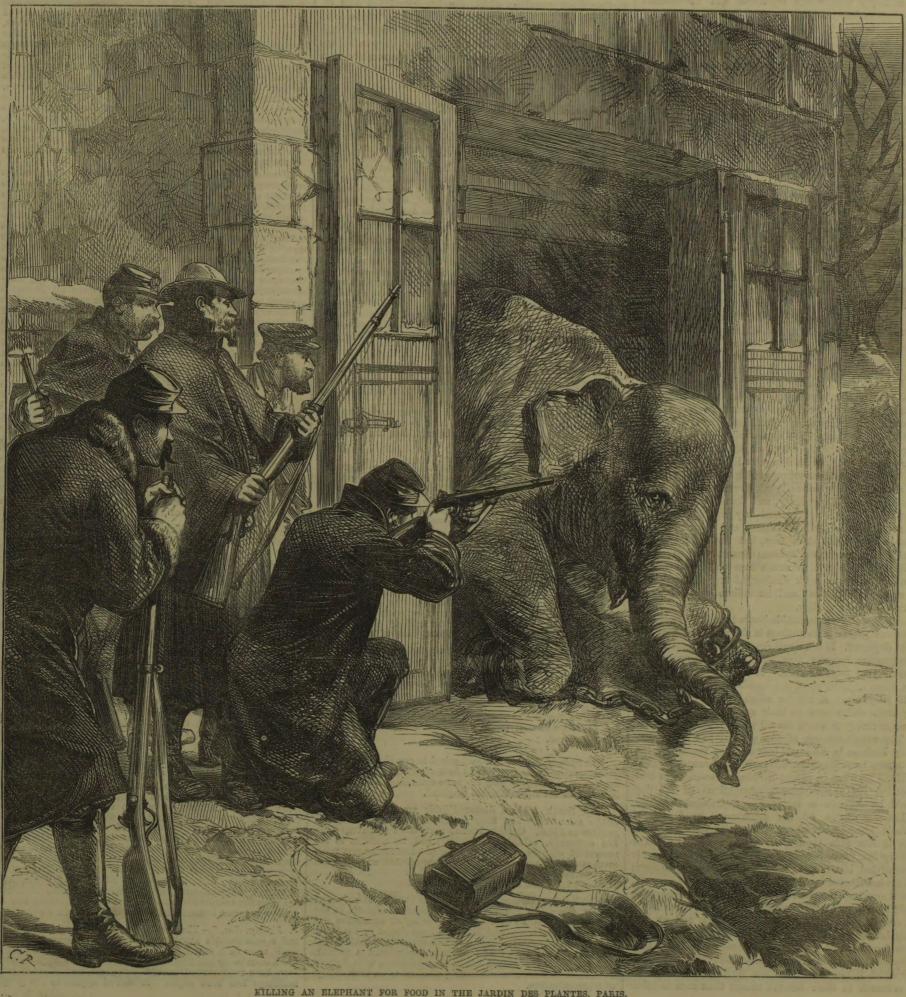


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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

PRICE FIVEPENCE



KILLING AN ELEPHANT FOR FOOD IN THE JARDIN DES PLANTES, PARIS. (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

MR. CHILDERS ON SICK LEAVE.

Under medical advice, the First Lord of the Admiralty has been obliged to suspend his Ministerial and departmental labours, in the hope that complete repose for a month may so far repair his physical vigour as to avert the necessity of his retirement from the Cabinet. The right hon. gentleman, it is said, had placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier, which Mr. Gladstone is anxious to regard as conditional only upon Mr. Childers's failure to regain health within a reasonable period. There is some ground for hope that the First Lord will be able to resume his seat in the Cabinet before Parliament has fully settled down to the business of the Session. The country, we believe, would sustain a serious loss in the final resignation of his office by the right hon. gentleman; and we sincerely trust it will not become necessary.

Attention has been called to the rather frequent and much-to-be-regretted instances that have recently occurred in which Cabinet Ministers have suddenly succumbed to the exhaustion of their energies through the labours and anxieties of office. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Lord Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle have been referred to as having sacrificed their lives to their official work, and Mr. Bright and Mr. Childers as having been temporarily incapacitated by it. The liability is said to be one of comparatively modern days, and our contemporary the Pall Mall Gazette has amused the public with quite a novel speculation on the cause of it. If there were any mystery about the matter we should willingly discuss the ingenious and far-fetched theory propounded by that journal, but the phenomenon seems to us to be so easily and satisfactorily explained by reasons which lie close at hand that it is but labour lost to search for them afar off. We are not aware that the facts before the public constitute a case which calls for elaborate investigation, or that Cabinet Ministers materially differ from other men in susceptibility to the ill consequences of an excess of brain-work-the most exhaustive to the nervous energies to which a man can devote himself. We question whether, on an average, they break down sooner than others who do a like amount of work outside the Cabinet. But if it be a fact that they succumb beneath the combined pressure of business and anxiety sooner than those of the same class who are otherwise engaged, we think the difference may easily be accounted for.

The life of a professional or a public man in this country is very far indeed from being an easy one. They who toil with their hands afield or in factory do not put a heavier strain upon their powers by their usual daily work than they who give themselves with earnest purpose to such vocations as tax exclusively their intellectual capabilities. Many a man-we think we should hardly go beyond the fact if we should say many thousands of menwho are surrounded by the means of luxury, and are supposed by such as are ignorant of their ordinary routine of duties, to go through life without any burden of toil, really work harder, work more hours in the day, and work at tasks which put a severer strain upon their constitutional energies than a great proportion of what are called, par excellence, the industrial classes. In their case, as well as in other cases, premature exhaustion, when it occurs, may be traced to a variety of causes which have little or nothing to do with the mere fact of their incessant travail. A weakly man, or an irregular liver, or a man who carries in his bosom some ever-gnawing anxiety or sorrow, will of course, cæteris paribus, break down sooner than one of greater strength, regularity, and freedom from care. Cabinet Ministers do not present any marked exception in this respect. Their official labours and responsibilities in these days are great, it is true, but not greater than those of many men whose business lies outside the circle of politics. It is not so much overwork from which they suffer as from work discharged under conditions which make an additional and immediate demand upon the springs of their vitality.

The frightfully-unreasonable hours to which the House of Commons protracts its sittings is the main cause of the mischief deplored. It is an evil practice, which exercises a more oppressive tyranny now than at any former time. Year after year it gets worse. It tells very perceptibly, for the time, at least, upon the health of unofficial members, if they class a regular attendance at the House among their obligations to their constituents. Nothing nore surely to waste the oil which feeds the lamp of The wearisomeness of the general run of Parliamentary business in the small hours of the morning, even when it may be relieved by intervals of absence, is inde-To what an extent it reduces the energies that are needed for the customary occupations of the day it would be difficult to compute. A Cabinet Minister who has the duties of his department to discharge, and feels himself bound to master its administrative details, is less able than most other members to escape this heavy tax upon his vitality. A loose attendance is not permitted him; and it not unfrequently happens that bills introduced by the department under his special care will require his presence and vigilance at hours when all public business ought to cease. This it is which drains the nervous energy of Cabinet Ministers, and so frequently breaks down their powers of work. During the Session they have no opportunity for repose. What they do may not be too much for them, but the conditions under which it has to be done are terribly exacting. If they succumb to their labours sooner than men in other

positions of life, it is due, we are convinced, mainly to this unnatural cause.

The illness of Mr. Childers, following as it has done the long indisposition of Mr. Bright, should lead the statesmen of this country to look far more seriously than they have yet done at this question of late hours in the House of Commons. There would seem to be a professional feeling among them that to make concessions on this head would resemble the premature abandonment of his ship by the captain. Yet we believe, if Mr. Gladstone were to propose that the House should never sit after midnight, except upon a special motion to that effect, he would receive the support of a considerable majority. We are far from convinced that such an arrangement would seriously lessen the amount of work done, and, even if it would, good rather than harm might eventually come of it. There is an immense deal of business brought before the House which belongs and should be referred to provincial rather than to imperial legislation. great and rapid increase of business must lead to some such distribution of responsibility. The next great reform needed is the creation of provincial assemblies, upon a satisfactory basis, for the transaction of matters that are simply provincial in their scope. It would seem impossible to reconcile the inveterate habits of the class from which the bulk of our legislators is taken with a change which would make day sittings the rule and sittings through the night the exception. But some change appears to be absolutely imperative. Nature will not permit a constant transgression of her laws without inflicting those penalties which she has associated with it. The evils of the present system are becoming intolerable. Surely, it would be wise to resort to some more rational mode of transacting the affairs of this great empire, before a more extensive and alarming breakdown renders it a matter of necessity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

Mr. Layard was the first foreign Minister to present cre-Mr. Layard was the first foreign Minister to present credentials to the new King, when he made a speech expressing "the great interest with which her Majesty and the British nation have seen his accession to the throne, and their wish to strengthen the friendship that during so many years has existed between the two countries." The second diplomatic presentation was that of General Cialdini, who accompanied him from Italy in the capacity of Italian Ambassador.

ITALY.

Prince Umberto and his consort left Florence, on Monday,

Prince Umberto and his consort left Florence, on Monday, for Rome, to settle for the winter. They were enthusiastically received on their arrival by the Roman population.

The Parliament has voted thanks to the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. A discussion on Signor Zaulies's interpellation respecting public security in Faenza has elicited, in reply, from Signor Lanza a statement that troops will be sent into the Romagna while the exceptional laws are being voted.

The Italian Consul has ceased all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Tunis. The motives for this step are with the Government of Tunis. The motives for this step are

BELGIUM.

not exactly known.

In the sitting of the Lower House, last Saturday, the Minister of Finance submitted a scheme for a credit of five millions for the War Department, on account of extraordinary disbursements in excess of the Estimates of 1871.

Large masses of troops are being concentrated on the frontiers. Several field batteries have arrived at Courtrai. Guns, ammunition-waggons, and ammunition are stored in front of the prisons.

In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, on Thursday week, the President announced that he had sent a telegram to Versailles declaring that the Upper House would stand by the German Emperor as it had stood by the Prussian King. His Majesty sent back a message of thanks in reply.

The Federal Treaties were sanctioned, last Saturday, by the Bavarian Lower House—102 votes being registered in their

favour, the Opposition mustering only 48 votes.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

The Budget for 1871 has been made public, and shows the revenue, as well as the expenditure, to be 489 million roubles; 10% million roubles are devoted to the construction of railways.

An Imperial rescript has been addressed to the Governor-General of Finland ordering measures to be adopted for the introduction of universal liability to military service in the grand duchy, on the basis of the existing laws of the land.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We have news from Australia to the beginning of the present month. The Victoria Parliament has been prorogued and dissolved; at Sydney a Martin-Roberts Coalition Ministry has been formed; and the Parliament at Adelaide was about

In New Zealand an uneasy state existed among the natives, and Tekooti was still uncaptured. Mr. Todd, a surveyor, had been murdered.

The Sydney Mint is now authorised to use the Imperial die in the coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and from the beginning of this year they are to be counterparts of the coins issued from the Royal Mint in England.

The South African diamond-fields are still engrossing The South African diamond-fields are suff engrossing public attention. The finds continued about the average in number and size. Captain Lucas's party have picked up fifty-five diamonds, valued at £140,000; and, in addition to the successful diggers, a large number of others were returning from the diggings, some miserably disappointed, and others in consequence of not being able to stand the tough life and excessive heat, and many to organise new expeditions.

The Mexican Session of Congress was brought to a close on The Mexican Session of Congress was brought to a close on Dcc. 15, when the President (Juarez) made a speech, in the course of which he said that the treaty of commerce and amity between Mexico and Italy had been signed by the latter Power. The Speaker of Congress subsequently remarked that both Congress and the President deem the present a suitable time for Mexico to resume her former relations with foreign Powers, or to form new relations precedent to an interchange

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

(BY BALLOON POST.)

SIXTEENTH WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871.—Paris cannot have known within the memory of living man a more gloomy Jour de VAn than today. Instead of the light-heartedness and animation, and the disposition to find amusement in the merest trifles, common to day. Instead of the light-heartedness and animation, and the disposition to find amusement in the merest trifles, common to the crowds frequenting the boulevards on this famous fêteday, everything looked sad and gloomy. The cannonade had been going on throughout the night, and this morning it was continued, if anything, brisker than ever. The atmosphere was of itself sufficiently depressing; the sky frowned heavily upon us; the shops were, for the most part, closed; the streets the reverse of thronged; the stalls along the boulevards devoid of customers; and that incessant coming and going of vehicles conveying bearers of *êtrennes* peculiar to the *Jour de l'An* was looked for in vain. Such presents as were bestowed to-day were mostly of a solid character, and appealed rather to the appetite than to the eye. In the evening the boulevards became more thronged, and, as is invariably the case when Paris is unusually depressed, excited groups discussed the "situation," completely regardless of the cold and in anything but a charitable spirit towards the Governor of Paris. Exclamations of "A bas Trochu!" were even heard. To nieet the constant complaints respecting the General's policy of inaction we are informed that it has been unanimously decided in a council of war to amalgamate the National and Mobile Guards with the army to prosecute the defence with renewed vigour, and that decisive movements are at last about to take place.

Menday, Jan. 2.—The death-rate for the last week of the

are at last about to take place.

Monday, Jan. 2.—The death-rate for the last week of the old year speaks far more eloquently than any words can do of the havoc caused by disease and the rigours of the season acting upon frames enfeebled by insufficient and unsuitable food in this unhappy city. Out of a civil population of 2,005,709, there have been no less than 3280 deaths, independently of those dying in the hospitals and other public institutions, which, it is thought, would bring up the full total to little short of 4000, or considerably more than quadruple the average number of deaths among the population of London. Smallpox now carries off between 400 and 500 victims weekly, and typhoid fever and bronchitis between them upwards of this number. The bombardment of the three forts is still going on, something like 4000 shells being thrown on them daily. The Journal Official of this morning renews the announcement that the Government, in unison with the population of Paris, resolutely rejects all idea of capitulation. People, as usual, profess to be reassured by this declaration, and yet I believe if a ballot could be taken nine tenths of them would vote for giving in. for giving in.

if a ballot could be taken nine tenths of them would vote for giving in.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—The only news we have to-day comes to us through a German paper, and is to the effect that the piercing of Mont Cenis is at last completed. None of the journals, however, comment upon this grand engineering achievement, which unites France to Italy, and which in happier times would have called forth quite as much eloquent writing as was devoted little more than a year ago to the opening of the Suez Canal; but other times, other manners, and Paris has to-day its own more pressing immediate interests to engage all its attention; besides, what can it matter to Paris that after years of superhuman toil, a readier mode of communication has been opened with Italy when all France is unequal to the task of removing the barrier which shuts it out not merely from the world at large but even from the nation? Complaints are everywhere heard against General Trochu's inaction, which it is feared is affording an opportunity to the enemy to send troops from before Paris to the assistance of Prince Frederick Charles, and thus enable him to crush Chanzy, who, as we know from a copy of the Times which reached us a few days back, had gained some slight advantage, and was preparing to march to our relief. People are quite disposed to render full justice to the Governor of Paris for the efforts he has made and for the results obtained since the commencement of the siege; but at the same time, it is considered that he is not a man of sufficient originality to have command of the army at the present moment. It is easy, however, to comprehend the difficult position in which he finds himself, in having to depend so much upon the Garde Mobile and the Garde Nationale, whose courage may be great, but whose discipline is certainly far from perfect. At the same time, one cannot help feeling that if the General would only show as much energy as he does prudence, we should stand a better chance of making the Prussians raise the siege.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—The journals have been discussing the probable bombardment of Mont Valérien, which Le Soir yesterday evening maintained to be dominated by the plateau of La Bergerie by upwards of 100 ft., at less than a couple of miles distance. The Opinion Nationale, however, denies the truth of this assumption, asserting that 10 ft. instead of 100 ft. is nearer the mark, and that such a trifling superiority is utterly unworthy of consideration. La Patrie of this evening contains a serious article suggesting that the recent frequent councils of war seem to prove that the Government is subjecting itself to an examination with regard to its short-comings during the past four months, and demands why, with all the sacrifices Paris has made, so little has been done.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—The prospect is black enough: disease.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—The prospect is black enough; disease, scarcity of food, and the extreme cold are making have among the poorer classes, and now the horrors of a bombardment of Paris itself are being added to the misery we all have to endure. The latter has, however, tended to strengthen the position of the Government, and, one might almost say, to animate the Parisions with fresh powers of resistance. To day the Prussian The latter has, however, tended to strengthen the position of the Government, and, one might almost say, to animate the Parisians with fresh powers of resistance. To-day the Prussian fire has been chiefly directed against Forts Ivry, Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanvres, and Issy, and their projectiles have fallen in the quarters of Grenelle, Vaugirard, and Montrouge, where they have killed a few persons—principally women and children; one or two shells have even reached the Boulevard St. Michel, near the gardens of the Luxembourg, causing many of the families who inhabit this quarter to remove precipitately to other parts of the city. There has been an attempt on the part of some of the Mayors and their adjoints to form themselves into a Council of Advice to the Government, but it has met with no success, the meeting called together with this object having declined, by a majority, to pass the resolutions proposed. The Révoit was one of the chief promoters of the movement, which it terms the "Petite Commune," and the only result of which has been the carrying of a motion inviting the Government to name a supreme Council of Defence to assist it in its duties.

Friday, Jan. 6.—The bombardment was continued to-day,

Friday, Jan. 6.—The bombardment was continued to-day, and a considerable number of shells have come within the walls, more than fifty having fallen in the neighbourhool of the Luxembourg and Panthéon alone; there have not, however, been many casualties in consequence, and the damage to buildings has been slight. A sort of appeal to the people

against the inaction of the Government having been placarded yesterday, General Trochu immediately issued a proclamation assuring the public that he has no intention of capitulating; and this morning the Journal Officiel appears with a further proclamation from the Government stating that, in spite of the sufferings to which Paris is exposed, it will show itself worthy of the country and of the armies which are marching to its relief. The military report published this evening informs us that last night the enemy's fire was directed chiefly against the forts of the south, including Montrouge and Bicêtre, the rate of fire being about thirty rounds per hour. The damage to our works has been insignificant.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Since the Prussians have commenced to

THE WAR.

THE WAR.

The proposals for the capitulation of Paris, brought on Tuesday by M. Jules Favre to the German head-quarters at Versailles, are the consequence of a great defeat suffered by the French garrison on Thursday week, between their fortress of Mont Valérien and the Prussian position of St. Cloud. This sanguinary conflict, in which the French lost six thousand men killed and wounded, at housand being left dead on the field, is the most important military action of the eight days that have passed since our last record of events was made up. But there was also, on the same day, Thursday, the 19th, an engagement at St. Quentin, in the north of France, between the small army of General Faidherbe and a considerable German force under General von Goeben; the result being another disaster for the French, who were driven back on Cambrai, and afterwards retreated to Lille. In the east of France, towards the Swiss frontier beyond Besancon, the army of General Bourbaki, having failed to compel General von Werder to raise the siege of Belfort, seems in danger of being surrounded and cut off. The Garibaldian volunteers, led by Riccitti Garibaldi, have achieved, on the other hand, a temporary success at Dijon, which city they recaptured on Monday after two previous days fighting, the German troops opposed to them being put to flight; but it would be impossible for Garibaldi long to retain this position. The frontier fortress of Longwy has surrendered to the Prussian, after nine days bombardment; here 4000 prisoners were taken, and 200 guns, with stores to a large amount. The German railway communications have been materially damaged by a bold and skilful feat of the Garibaldians, who blew up, last Sunday, one of the railway bridges over the Moselle, between Toul and Nancy, and cut the line in four places.

The defeat of the great sortie from Paris, on Thursday week, is the chief of these events. It appears that the force destined for the operations, leaving General Le Flo ad interim Governor of Paris. Vinoy, commanding t pressing onwards, another bayonet charge rendered them masters of that portion of the German position between La Fouilleuse and St. Cloud. Having thus effected their junction with the right of Vinoy's corps, and the right of Bellemare's corps having occupied the Château of Buzenval and the heights of La Bergerie, they were, nevertheless, thrown into disorder by an attack which the Germans presently made in force. All regular formation was lost, and the fight subsided into a number of isolated combats, in which the French wasted much ammunition, and in return were shot down by the Germans firing steadily and securely from the cover of trenches and stone walls. In the mean time Ducrot's corps, which came from St. Denis, marching by Nanterre and Rueil, was arrested by the fire of the German guns in the quarries of St. Denis. Their field artillery strove in vain against these, till a cuirassed locemotive, mounted with two swivel guns, was sent up by Trochu along the St. Germain Railway. This novel engine of war was so successful that Ducrot was able to continue his march, but he came too late. An attempt was made engine of war was so successful that Ducrot was able to continue his march, but he came too late. An attempt was made to concentrate the action of the three corps on a point south of La Bergerie, and the guns of the enceinte opened on Sèvres and the park of St. Cloud. The Germans had, however, brought up their reserves—Von der Tann's Bavarians, the Landwehr of the Guard, and some reserve artillery—and the French could not gain another yard in advance. An artillery duel now ensued and lasted for two hours, the French guns being in the

end completely overmastered. At about three in the afternoon the French fell back, and in the evening Montretout was evacuated. The failure of the sortie was due to the want of steadiness and discipline in the French troops. The German loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was 39 officers and 616 soldiers. Five hundred French prisoners were taken.

On the north side of Paris, the suburban town of St. Denis was bombarded on Saturday, and several houses were burnt. There has been no further bombardment, this week, of the southern and western cuertors.

was combarded on Saturday, and several houses were burnt. There has been no further bombardment, this week, of the southern and western quarters.

The battle at St. Quentin has effectually stopped any advance of the French Army of the North from Lille. It appears that, on Wednesday week, Von Goeben drove the advanced divisions of Faidherbe's army from Beauvois to St. Quentin, the French losing one gun and 500 unwounded prisoners. On the following day the Saxon troops of Von Goeben attacked the French in their position in front of St. Quentin, and, after an obstinate battle which lasted seven hours, drove them out of all their positions and into St. Quentin. The Germans captured in the two days' fighting two guns' and 4000 unwounded prisoners. The German loss was about 3000 killed and wounded, 94 officers. They next marched on Cambrai, which they bombarded on Monday; as well as Landrecies, which has suffered more severely. The towns of Arras, Douai, and Valenciennes have prepared for defence, and the country round them is laid under water. M. Gambetta, having come round by sea from Bordeaux to Calais, visited Lille on Saturday, and stayed there two or three days, conferring with General Faidherbe and making speeches to the people from the balcony of the Prefecture. He then left for Cherbourg.

Several divisions of the German army in the east of France, now commanded by General Mantenfiel have crossed the

Several divisions of the German army in the east of France

conferring with General Taidherbe and making speeches of the people from the balcony of the Prefecture. He then left for Cherbourg.

Several divisions of the German army in the east of France, now commanded by General Manteuffel, have crossed the Doubs to the south of Besançon, in the rear of the army of General Bourbaki. Thirty-three railway-waggons, some of them laden with provisions, were captured at the railway station at 8t. Vit. It is probable that Bourbaki will have to fight again before he can retreat upon Lyons.

It was on Tucsday last that M. Jules Favre, the French Minister of Fereign Affairs, having obtained leave to come out of Paris for a personal interview with Count Bismarck at Versailles, made his first offer of capitulation. He demanded, however, that the French army should be allowed to march out with all the hencurs of war. This was refused by Count Bismarck, who insisted upon their surrendering themselves as prisoners. A request was then made, and granted, that two of his colleagues, M. Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance, and M. Dorian, Minister of Agriculture, might be permitted to come to Versailles and confer with M. Jules Favre, nevertheless, went back into Paris on the same evening, and the firing from the German batteries was recommenced on Wednesday. The points under discussion, with regard to the terms imposed by Count Bismarck, are stated to be these:—"The forts to be garriscned by German troops. The regular troops and the Gardes Mobiles to be sent into Germany. Paris to receive no garrison; the protection of the city to be confided to the National Guard. The National Guard not to be disarmed. The province of Champagne to be held in pledge for war expenses. Alsace and Lorraine to be yielded to the German Empire. With the forts and Champagne in their possession, the German authorities will enter into deliberations on the terms of a treaty of peace. France to be left free to reconstitute her own Government." These propositions are considered on the French side too severe, and are com

The Postmaster-General gives notice that after Feb. 1 next money orders may be obtained at any money order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any place in North Germany, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, or Luxemburg. The commission chargeable will be three-fold the commission on inlead money and are inland money orders.

The large Italian ship Uncowa, bound from Macao for Callao, with 537 coolies as emigrants, was set on fire by some of the coolies, when the ship was nearly opposite to Neptune of the coolies, when the ship was nearly opposite to Reptune Island—the intention of the coolies being, no doubt, to plunder the ship and escape to the island. The fire, however, spread with great rapidity, and the captain and crew abandoned the ship, leaving the passengers to their fate. The ship Juanpore, which happened to be near the Uncowa, succeeded in rescuing 112 of the coolies; the remainder perished in the flames.

The Times publishes the following telegram from Calcutta, dated yesterday week:—"Yakoob Khan, in attempting to cross the Persian territory to Herat, was driven back by the Persian authorities. He then wrote to his father, asking forgiveness, which was granted. Yakoob is believed to be on his way to Cabul." On Tuesday the Times' correspondent at Barrackpore telegraphed that "Yakoob Khan, after surrendering, and while on his way to Cabul, tried to stipulate for the Governorship of a Province. The Ameer's servants, including Aslum Khan, pleaded their inability to give any promise; and on this ground, or suspecting treachery, Yakoob attacked them, and, after a crushing defeat, escaped with a few followers. Whither he has gone is not known."

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The court-martial on certain naval stewards charged with peculation was opened on Tuesday at Portsmouth.

In consequence of the successful trial of the 35-ton gun, orders have been received at Woolwich for the construction of twelve others of the same calibre during the present year.

Bovisand Fort, at the eastern end of Plymouth Sound, is to be armed with twenty-two 9-in. 12-ton Palliser guns, a new casemated battery having been made for their reception.

Silver medals for long service and good conduct were presented by Major-General J. Douglas, commanding the cavalry brigade at Aldershott, on Thursday week, to Trumpet-Major John Matthews, Farrier-Major D. Smith, and Private H. Starr, of the 12th Lancers.

Lord Russell has issued another letter on the subject of military organisation. He submits that not less than 200,000 men, consisting of the regular army and embodied militia, should be kept up within the United Kingdom. He urges that the militia should be raised by ballot, and declares his adhesion to the principle that in a truly national military system there must be no such thing as the purchase of commissions. He praises the Duke of Cambridge, and thinks Mr. Cardwell an ill-used man.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. Leslie Ruthven has resigned the command of the Windsor corps.

The prizes that have been competed for during the past year by the members of the St. George's have been presented by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., at Bur-

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 1st Surrey who were successful in their late prize meeting took place at the head-quarters, Camberwell. In the unavoidable absence of Lady Pollock, caused by the illness of General Sir George Pollock, the prizes were presented by Lady Price.

On Monday afternoon the Lord Mayor presided over a public meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the fund for ensuring the efficiency of the city of London corps. Resolutions recognising the duty of the metropolis to supply a worthy contingent to the defensive forces of the country, and characterising the present arrangements of the City corps as unsatisfactory, were adopted. Subscriptions to the amount of £1600 were announced.

Mr. Davis, of the 19th Middlesex, who acted as secretary to the volunteer committee which proposed to give a public reception to M. Jules Favre, has been dismissed from his corps. He had been a member during eleven years.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Sir Roderick Murchison has sent the following letter to the Times:—"I heartily rejoice to announce to the public that I have this morning (the 24th) received a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated Dec. 8, 1870, which has relieved me from all anxiety respecting the fate of my illustrious friend Livingstone. Dr. Kirk has just received a letter from the great Arab Sheik Said, of Uny-amyembe, dated 16 Rabea el Akbar, which, being translated, is to this effect:—'After compliments, your honoured letter has reached, and your friend has understood it. The people (that is, of a caravan sent from Zanzibar) arrived in good health, and are going on to Ujiji to our friend the Doctor. The news of him is that he has not yet returned from Manimes (?) (the Arabic word is spelt in three different ways), but we expect him scon, and probably he and the people with supplies will reach Ujiji at the same time.' Dr. Kirk adds:—'At all events, on his arrival at Ujiji from his western journey he will have goods for his present wants. The new gang of men with fresh goods has set out, and the roads being free, we may hope they will reach quickly and safely.' We now learn for the first time that Livingstone had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Tanganyika, and this accounts for the long-continued absence of all information respecting him. Any letters that Livingstone may have written and confided to jealous Arabs have probably either been destroyed by them or lost with some of the caravans that perished on the journey to the coast during the cholera epidemic." the cholera epidemic.

The Duchess de Frias died, at Madrid, on Sunday. She was well known as Victoire, second daughter of the late Michael Balfe, composer. The Duchess was originally married to Sir John Crampton, from whem she was divorced in 1863.

The Dundee Advertiser says a large addition has been made to the Glemis estates by Lord Strathmore's purchase of the Glen of Ogilvie from the Countess of Home. His property is over 5000 acres in extent, and its rental is about £3000 a year.

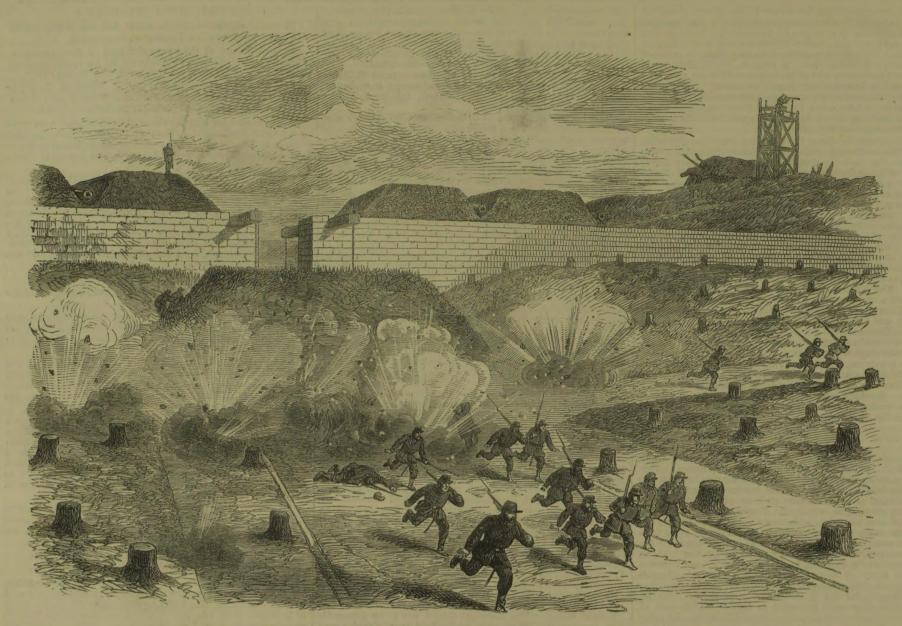
Ladislaus Chillanyi, the possessor, according to Pesth news-Ladislatis Chillary, the possessor, according to Pesth newspapers, of 2,000,000 fl., recently died at Eperies, in Upper Hungary. He was eighty-six years of age, and had never had any illness. His elder brother Anthony died a few years ago, through his unwillingness to purchase any medicine, and they had vied with each other in parsimony.

The Hcn. Henry George Edwardes, Attaché to the British Legation at Brussels; Mr. Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin; and the Hon. John Ashburnham, Attaché to the British Legation at Madrid, have been appointed Third Secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic

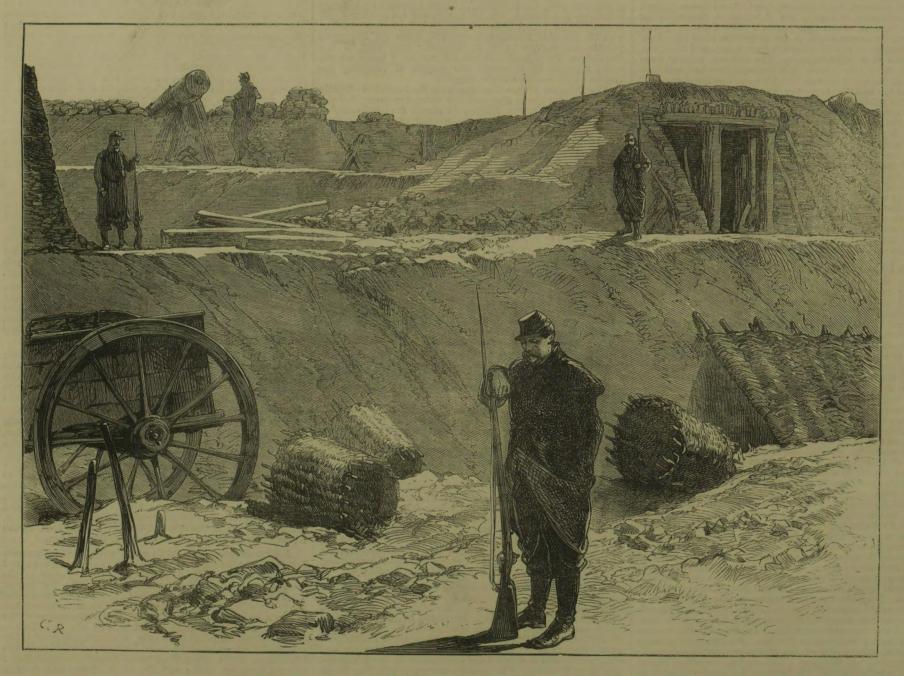
The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Captain Gerd Aarvig, of the Norwegian galliot-schooner the Tarandus, of Stavenger, for rescuing the survivors of the crew of the British ship Canopus, of Hartlepool—official number, 23,233. This vessel, which was abandoned, in a water-logged state, in the Baltic, on Dec. 2, left Memel on Nov. 13 last, bound to London with a cargo of timber. On Dec. 1 she encountered a heavy gale from the north-east, and later in the day capsized. Her master and three of the crew died from cold and exhaustion, or were swept overboard; the remainder, however, clung to the side of the ship till they were picked off by the Norwegian captain, who landed them at Copenhagen.

Norwegian captain, who landed them at Copenhagen.

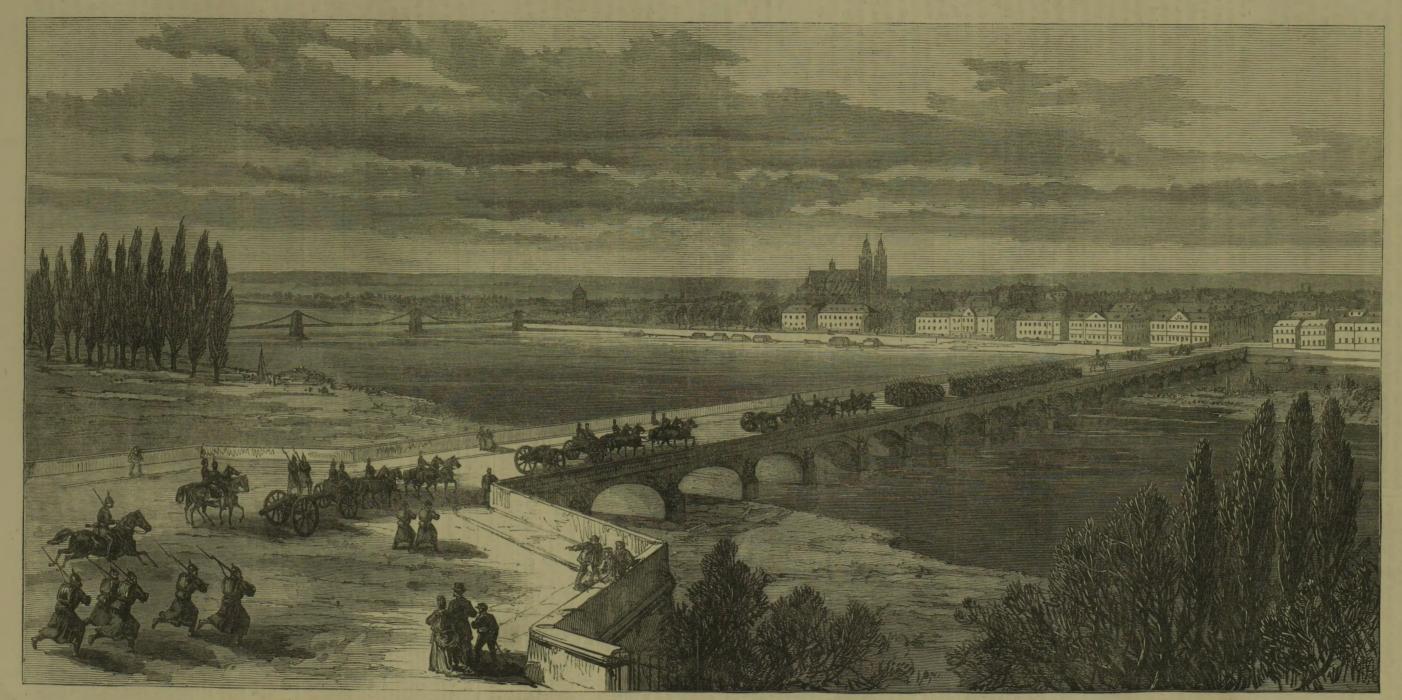
A large company assembled, on Monday, at the Ramsgate Townhall, to witness the presentation of a purse of 130 gs. and a memorial clock to Mr. Isaac Jarman, the coxswain of the life-boats Northumberland and Bradford. The testimonial was the result of a public subscription, in which upwards of 250 persons joined, to show their regard for the noble services to humanity which Jarman had rendered in the course of the past ten years. The chair was taken by the Rev. Charles Carus-Wilson, Vicar of Ramsgate, who bore testimony to the respect and esteem in which Isaac Jarman was held by all who knew him. Mr. H. Blyth Hammond; Captain Burstall, R.N.; Captain Campion, R.N.; and Mr. H. A. Fisher also spoke in eulogy of the career which has closed in a well-earned retirement and cessation from labour; and Mr. Jarman, who wore medals presented to him in past years for heroic conduct in saving life, briefly expressed his acknowledgments.



BURSTING OF PRUSSIAN SHELLS WITHIN THE PORTE D'AUTEUIL, PARIS. (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).



CORNER OF BASTION OCCUPIED BY BOURGEOIS OF THE GARDE SEDENTAIRE, PARIS. (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).



VIEW OF THE CITY OF TOURS.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., the wife of George Edmund Young, M.D., of a daughter. On the 18th inst., at Park-road, Holloway, the wife of Mr. John Farmiloe

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 12, 1870, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Samuel S., eldest son of Samuel P. Oxicy, Esq., of Valparaiso and Wakefield, to Elisa B., youngest daughter of John McKay, Esq., of Lebu, Chile, and Fort William, Inverness. On the 4th inst., at the Cathedral, Kingston, Canada, by his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. H. Wilson, M.A., the Rev. E. P. Crawford, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hillier, son of the late Hon. George Crawford, to Annie Howton, daughter of Dr. Henderson, of Kingston, Larrister, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario.

On the 14th ult., at St. Paul's, De La Ford, Tobago, W. I., by the Rev. J. N. Roach, James Paterson, Esq., to Minnie, youngest daughter of the Hon. James Kirk, sen., of that island.

On the 24th lust., at St. Andrew's Church, Hoxton, by the Rev. Staugart.

DEATHS.

widew of the late John Sandilands, or 12, Conduit street, London, in her setal year.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Greenhill, Rochdale, William Edward Royds, Esq., aged 55.

At 1 p.m., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at his residence, Cliftonville, Brighton, John George Marzetti, Esq., in the Sist year of his age. For forty years a member of Lloyd's, and for nearly half a century an intelligent, upright, and indefatigable man of business; a good father, an affectionate husband, and a sincere friend. R.I.P. Australian and Tasmanian papers, please copy.

On the 19th inst., at Lisbon, Augustus Frederick Wacherer, Esq., late of Bahla, deeply lamented. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On Oct. 16, 1870, at Aston Botterell, Salon, Sophia Mercy, wife of the Rev

On Oct. 16, 1870, at Aston Botterell, Salon, Sophia Mercy, wife of the Rev F. S. de Heriz, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Fred. Fletcher Vane, Bart, of Hutton Hall, Cumberland.

. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4.

SUNDAY, January 29.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Divine Service. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30, the Rev. Prebendary Thomas Jackson, M.A., Rector of Stoke Newington; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Greenvich; Chapels Royal, Whitehall, morning, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of Saltwood; evening, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal,—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.

Rector of Guildford.

MONDAY, 30.—King Charles I. beheaded, 1649. The first life-boat by Greathead used off Shields, 1790. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m., (Professor Huxley on Biology); Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.; Medical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Commander Dawson, on Offensive Torpedo Warfare), &c.; National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Rupert Kettle on Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration between Employers and Employed).

TUESDAY, 31.—Frince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, died, 1788. Hilary Term ends. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor M. Foster on Nutrition).

Anthropological Society, S. p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, S. p.m. (Frofessor M. Foster on Nutrition).

Wednesday, February 1.—St. Bride. Salmon fishery begins. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, non; Pharmaceutical Society, S. p.m.; Society of Arts, S. p.m. (Mr. G. Buchanan on the Preservation of Vegetables).

Thursday, 2.—Candlemas Day; Purification of the Virgin Mary, Revival of Suffragan Bishops: Dr. Mackenzie consecrated Bishop of Nottingham, 1879. Meetings: Royal Society Club, S. p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 (Mr. Barff on Poisons). University College, S. p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature); Royal Academy Lecture, S. p.m. (Mr. Cope on Painting); Linnean and Chemical Societics, S. p.m.; Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries).

Friday, 3.—Jean Baptiste Biot, philosopher, died, 1862. Meetings: Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Sir R. Shafto Adair on the Strategy of Invasion); Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.; Geological Association, anniversary, 7.30 p.m.; Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Spottiswoode on Successive Polarisation of Light).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

COYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS ARD SOLEMOLS, Kensington-gore. Remained the Art of the Art of

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

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POYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

he QUEEN. ed April 8, 1867, and their liability the whole term for which the site of is, it will be practically perpetual, five persons in the second tier, or a the

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS
The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is now OPEN, at 5, Pail-mail East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days.

ALPRED D. Falpp, Secretary.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paietings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun,"-PALL-MAIL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mail (Mr. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, is, Ten till Dusk.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies is now OPSN DALLY,
from Nine till Six, at the Gallery, 53, Pall-mail. Admission, is. Catalogne, 6d.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bondstret, EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTRETY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, la.

HERRINGTON, EDITH WYNNE, and Madame PATEY at the Fifth of the LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNINGDAY NIKAT, at Bight o'Clock. Admission, 6a., 3a., 2s., 1s. Tickets of Austin St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-atroet; and the usual Musicellers.

SIMS REEVES and SANTLEY at the BALLAD CONCERT,

CRYSTAL PALACE. — Monday to Friday. — Professor Hermann, the great Prestidigitateur; D'Auben and Warde in Now Pantomimic Ballet; and Marvels of Peru, at 18.20, in Opera Theories, under the direction of Mr. Nolson Co. Great Fancy Sair, Christmas-Tree Carlot Courts, Original War Sketches in Ficture-Gallery, Technological response to the Courts, Original War Sketches in Ericture-Gallery, Technological response to the Courts of the Cour

PALACE.—Last Days of Great
Pautomime, GULLIYER. Monday to Friday next, Shilling Days. Gorgeous Transmation and other Scenes, by Mr. F. Fenton; Milsno's Lurline Ballet, 159 Children,
9 Performers, Gulliver on d'ant's Dinner-Table, Liliputian Court, the Rival Statues, and
her Comic Scenes. Should be seen by all.

DISTRESSED FRENCH PEASANTRY.—ST. JAMES'S
GEEAT HALL, Piccadilly.—On TUESDAY, EEB. 7, Mr. HERBERT WALTON
has concerted granuitously to give READINGS and EECITATIONS from the Works of
CHAPLES DICKENS and other Authors for the above object.—Sofs Stalls, 5c.; Balcony,
3a.; Aroa, 2a.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Chappell
and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, W.; Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Keith,
Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. — The CHRISTY MINSTREES FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous, notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Hollday Yisitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long befers the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The extraordinary success

JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.-Lessee and

A MY ROBSART.—In answer to numerous applications it is respectfully announced this Drama will be REVIVED on MONDAY, FEB. 27 BOX Office open from Ten till Five daily.—THEATRE ROYAL, DEURY LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET. - On MONDAY MEXT, and during the Wook, at Seven, THE POOR SOLDIER; at a Quarter to Eight, THE FALAGE OF THUTH—Measrs, Buckston, that a Chark, Eogori, and Braid; Mestames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, Farny Gerynn; Chippendale, C. Hill, Farny Gerynn; Chippendale, C. Hill, Farny Gerynn; Chippendale, C. Hill, Frank Sectral BRIDEGROOM. Box Office epon daily from Ten till Five.

JAMES'S THEATRE.—Reappearance of Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, at Eight, T. W. Robertson's new Comedy, W. ve her celebrated ministens of Titlen, JERNY LIND—in which Mrs. Jove her celebrated ministens of Titlens, Patti, Mario, and Karl Formes; p. x., Dan Leesen, A. W. Young, and Lionel Brough. Doors open at 6.30. ven, with TO ULLIGH ESENSON. Box Office, Elevent to Six. No fees.

TATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Immense Success of the New Partomine, RIDE A COCK-HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS; or, Harlequin and the Silver Americas. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30. Partomine Every Evening, at Seven.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, HOLBORN

DOYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

Wednesday morning brought the news that Paris was capitulating. Up to the time at which we write we have no definite information as to the state of the negotiations. But we know that M. Jules Favre is at Versailles in communication with the Imperial Chancellor, and it may reasonably be hoped that the war, so far as Paris is con-

It was stated that M. Jules Favre began with a demand that the whole garrison of Paris, with the Mobiles, should be allowed to march out with the honours of war. It is possible that he may have asked what it was impossible that the Emperor should grant; but the proposal, if made, must be regarded as a mere formality, by way of opening proceedings. We have no official information as to the terms first propounded by Count von Bismarck, but it is said that they are regarded by M. Favre as too severe. They are alleged to be that the Paris forts shall at once be occupied by German troops, that the garrison and Mobiles shall be sent as prisoners into Germany, that the National Guard shall protect the capital and shall not be disarmed, that the province of Champagne (which forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne) shall be held in pledge for war expenses; and that Alsace and Lorraine shall be ceded to Germany. Then the conquerors are to consider the pecuniary terms which they will impose, and France is to be left to reconstitute her own government. We have no means, as yet, of knowing whether all or any of this programme has really been laid before the representative of France, or whether it has been framed on speculation as to probabilities. There is nothing in it which there is reason to suppose that Von Bismarck would refrain from demanding; but it is manifest that such tremendous conditions, if obtained, must be extorted, and cannot be matter of assent. We give them because they are possibly Von Bismarck's basis, but we do so "with reserve."

It may be acceptable to readers to be reminded of the terms imposed upon France by the Allies in 1815. The historian tells us that, after protracted and anxious conferences, the treaty of Nov. 20 in that year was signed, and its provisions were considered humiliating beyond any former example. An indemnity of £28,000,000 (700,000,000 francs) was demanded for the expenses of the war, besides which an enormous sum was claimed by way of damages for the occupation of the territory of the Allies by the French armies. The fortresses of Phillipe-ville, Sarrelouis, Marienburg, and Landau were surrendered, and the fortifications of Huningen were to be demolished. The entire line of the French frontier was to be garrisoned for five years by a foreign army of 150,000 men, under an Allied General, at the cost of France. This time was afterwards reduced to three years, France being completely evacuated by her enemies after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. Whatever Von Bismarck's demands may be, it will be seen that he has precedent for imposing heavy ones; but there is, of course, scarcely a parallel between the circumstances of the present brief war and those of the long struggle brought to an end by the overthrow of the First Napoleon, a fact which will have to be borne in mind by English and other statesmen to whom appeal will probably be made, and also by those who have to form public opinion on points on which few persons have had occasion to exercise their judgment.

It may, we would hope, be safely assumed that M. Favre and the Chancellor will come to terms. The former had sent for MM. Picard and Dorian, two of his colleagues in the Government, and this seems to mean that discussion was taking place, and that M. Favre desired counsel as to what it would be safe to propose to France. It may not be much to the purpose to remember, now, that a cession of territory has been the one thing which M. Favre himself has for months been declaring impossible, for circumstances have changed, and men must submit to circumstances. It may be, however, that the French representatives will declare that the demands of the foe are too heavy to be borne, and that appeal may be made to Paris to hold out a little longer until European interposition can take effect. In this case the horrors of the siege will be renewed, and uselessly, for the city has small nower of endurance left. Even bread is now given out in small rations, and it is bad. The bombardment had not worked much slaughter, yet perhaps 500 persons, including many women and children, had met horrible deaths; and the correspondents testify to the terror of large parts of the population. General Trochu had resigned, and Admiral Ronciere de Noury had taken his place, and was said to have declared that he could raise the siege with 150,000 men. But the sortie by two thirds of that number and its disastrous results produced its effect upon the army, and it is doubtful whether any leader will be able to hurl a large force against the German batteries. Von Moltke has well prepared for any sortie, and we may be sure that recent events have not induced him unduly to relax his vigilance, though we are told that he has occasionally ventured, in a disdainful way, to leave weak points in his lines. It is deplorable to have to contemplate the possibility of the renewal of resistance under

conditions like these; and we trust that before these

remarks are published they will have ceased to be applicable to the situation.

But, granting that Paris falls, will the war be over? We have at least the assurance of M. Gambetta that it shall not be, that he will continue to organise fresh levies in the provinces, and that he is convinced that in time France must be victorious. Perhaps there is no one at present competent to estimate the willingness of the French nation to go on with the frightful struggle. Perhaps there is no one who can or will make the French nation comprehend the real state of the campaign, the utter defeats of the outlying Generals, and the hopelessness of conflict between raw recruits and disciplined armies. But when Paris shall be reduced, and whether she capitulates this week or a fortnight hence matters little, and her garrison is sent away, and the besieging forces have leisure to act elsewhere, what chance can the most devoted patriotism have against the might which will then be brought against it? Need the frightful game which is visibly lost be played out to the end? The venerable M. Guizot, in a long and eloquent letter, appeals to the Premier of England, in the name of the alliance in which France and this country have so long acted together for their own honour and the good of mankind, to bring the moral influence of England to bear upon Germany. Whether our interposition can be of use in assisting France to obtain milder terms than those which Germany will probably demand, it is difficult to see how England can do anything while the leading statesman of France is flying round the country, raising troops, and menacing war à outrance.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princes and Princesse, has taken delly walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal

taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal

The Earl and Countess of Derby, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell have been on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

Lady Churchill and Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., have left

Preparations are being made for the return of the Court to Windsor Castle in the first week in February.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House. On Thursday week the Prince, accompanied by Prince Teck, passed the day shooting over Mr. H. Villebois's estate at Narborough, near Swaffham. On the next day there was a "lawn" meet of the West Norfolk hounds at Sandringham. Mr. Anthony Hamond, the master, was present. The Prince received the leading members of the hunt, and many of those assembled partook of the Royal hospitality. The field numbered between 4000 and 5000 visitors. At twelve o'clock the Prince, with Prince Teck and other guests staying at Sandringham, mounted their hunters, and the Royal covers were drawn. The Princess and Princess Teck also joined the hunting party. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a servants' ball. Dancing took place in the large reception-hall. Howlett's band, from Norwich, was in attendance. The Prince and Princess, with Prince and Princess Teck, the Danish Minister and Madame du Bulow, and the various other guests staying at Sandringham, were present during the festivities. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Teck attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. C. F. Tarver officiated. On Monday the Prince left Sandringham House on a visit to General Hall, at Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket. His Royal Highness travelled from the Wolferton station by the 4.30 ordinary train, proceeding, viâ King's Lynn, to Cambridge. Prince and Princess Teck, Mr. De la Cour, and Mr. Gray left Sandringham for town. The Danish Minister and Madame du Bulow, and other guests who had been visiting the Prince and Princess, left Sandringham on Saturday. The Princess remains at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince on his visit to General Hall. Their Royal Highnesses will continue to reside at Sandringham until the middle of February. During the recent visit of the Prince for four days' shooting at Gunton Hall, the seat of Lord Suffield, the game-bags made with nine guns numbered 1243 hares, 348 rabbits, 2074 ph The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

At a recent meeting held at Kintyre the amount of the subscriptions received for the purchase of a marriage-present for Princess Louise was announced to be £635 4s. 6d. The Marquis of Lorn has intimated to the chairman of the committee that a necklace of pearls will be an acceptable present to Princess Louise, in order that it may be worn with the pendant which will form the gift of the clan Campbell. The Marquis further intimated that the Duchess of Argyll might select the pearls. Birkhall, Scotland, has been mentioned as the probable autumn residence of the Princess and the Marquis of Lorn Marquis of Lorn.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

We are authorised to state that the Queen will open Parliament in person, on Feb. 9, if her Mojesty's health will permit.

The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech will be moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Westminster, and seconded by the Earl of Rosebery.

Lord Granville, as leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Lords, has issued a circular requesting the early attendance of the supporters of the Government at the opening of Parliament. of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli's circular to his supporters expresses an earnest hope that, in the present critical state of public affairs, they will find it convenient to be in their places on the day

The Spanish Academy has published a new elementary grammar, adapted to the use of the masses.

Mr. Adam Gib Ellis has been appointed Substitute Procureur and Advocate-General for the island of Mauritius.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ainger, Dr., to be Rector of Rothbury, Northumberland.

Butcher, T.; Vicar of Audeushaw, Lancashire.

Campbell, A. R.; Prebendary of Tockerington in York Cathedral.

Collins, H.; Vicar of Ellerton Priory.

Cooper, S. L. A.; Rector of Croxton and Vicar of Elitisley, Cambs.

Cotter, W. L.; Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Peterborough.

Dawson, B. S.; Assistant Civil Chaplain at Gibrattar.

Dixson, J. H.; Curate of Chartham, Canterbury.

Falconar, J. Stewart; Incumbent of St. John the Brangelist, Aberdeen.

Farmer, R. C.; Vicar of Burlaston, Staffordshire.

Hales, W.; Vicar of Bosley, near Macclessield.

Hayter, C. F.; Vicar of Claybrooke, Leicestershire.

Hodgson, J. W.; Rector of Alkton, Cumberland.

Horley, Englebart; Rector of Sephton, Lancashire.

Scarth, Harry Mengden; Rector of Wrington, Somerset.

Symonds, William; Rector of Greystoke, Penrith.

Tugwell, George; Rector of Bathwick.

Wells, Harry M.; Rector of Denton with Caldicot, Hunts.

Weston, W. R.; Curate-in-charge of Edlington, Rotherham.

Willmot, A. A.; Rector of Morley, near Derby. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that Dr. Hook declines the Deanery of Canterbury.

Last Saturday the small village church of Faringdon, near Exeter, was consec rated by the Bishop, after rebuilding.

The Rev. George Gibson has been presented with an ormoulu timepiece, from the congregation of St. Ninian's, Whitby; and the Rev. J. Hulke Dixson a testimonial of respect from the parishioners, upon his leaving the Curacy of Marden, Kent.

The Lords of the Treasury have given £500 to the Bishop of Rochester's Fund, in respect of the Crown lands situated in the Rural Deaneries of Barking, Greenwich, and Woolwich, being the district over which the operations of the fund extend.

A movement is on foot to erect a church in the district of St. Thomas, Hull. Circulars soliciting contributions in aid of the building have been sent round. The church is proposed to contain 600 sittings, to be a plain and substantial building, and to cost about £3000, including the site.

The parish church of Hackness, near Scarborough, was reopened on the 18th inst., after having undergone a thorough interior restoration, at an expense of about £1600, provided by Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., in memory of his father. Mr. Evan Christian was the architect.

The following preachers have been appointed for the Special Sunday Evening Services at St. Paul's Cathedral during next month:—Feb. 5, the Rev. F. W. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel; 12th, the Rev. Canon Gregory; 19th, the Lord Bishop of Hereford; 26th, the Rev. James Fleming; Incumbent of Camdon Church, Cambonwell Camden Church, Camberwell.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated on the 14th inst. a new church at Langrish, near Petersfield, and also preached. Towards this good work Bishop Sumner, in addition to his contribution of £100 towards the fabric, has been the means of securing an endowment through his own private liberality, for a certain number of years, on condition that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall continue it afterwards.

On Saturday afternoon the new Church of St. Silas, situated in Barmston-street, Hull, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The building contains sitting accommodation for 660 persons in open benches, and consists of nave, with north and south aisles, chancel, organ chamber, and vestry, and is built in the Gothic style of architecture of the twelfth century, from the designs of Mr. Samuel Musgrave.

The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral met yester The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral met yesterday week, when the restoration of the choir as a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton was the subject of a report. It seems that the work is progressing satisfactorily. It has been suggested that some old paintings, supposed to have been executed by artists brought by Henry III., shall be restored, but it was decided that before ordering this to be done a report shall be presented as to the work accomplished in the Lady Chapel.

The ancient parish church of Wembdon, near Bridgewater, having been rebuilt, under the superintendence of Mr. John Mountford Hay, architect, of London, was lately reopened. The nave and aisles had been destroyed by fire. This church is mentioned in Domesday Book, having belonged at one time to the Abbey of Bath, then to the see of Wells, and from 1824 to the Augustine Hospital at Bridgewater. Some parts of the building were as old as 1170. Its character has been judiciously preserved in the late restoration.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, A. R. Baker, from Marlborough School, and S. B. Williams, from Shrewsbury School, have been elected Open Scholars of Exeter. The Stapleton Scholarships have been awarded to A. J. Miller, from Tiverton School, and E. G. Hardy, from Highgate School (open pro hac vive). L. B. Schastian, Commoner of Exeter, was elected Richards Exhibitioner. The scholarships at Trinity have been awarded to W. H. Payne Smith, of Marlborough School, and E. M. Field, of Christ's Hospital. F. D. Morice, Scholar of New; R. L. Clarke, Scholar of Balliol, have been elected Probationer Fellows of Queen's. Mr. Morice obtained a First Class in the Final Classical School in, 1870. Mr. Clarke obtained the Taylorian Scholarship for Modern Languages in 1867; a Double First Class in Moderations, 1868; the Ireland Scholarship and the Gaisford prize for Greek prose composition in 1869; and a First Class in the Final Classical School, 1870.

Mr. Ruskin, the Slade Professor of Fine Arts, began his

Mr. Ruskin, the Slade Professor of Fine Arts, began his lectures on Thursday afternoon. His subject this term is "Landscape," and the lectures, of which there are to be three, will be delivered at intervals of a fortnight.

The Rev. W. C. Green, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Classical Lecturer of Queens' College, has accepted the appointment vacant at Rugby School through the death of Mr. E. F. Grenfell. Mr. Green was University Scholar, and brackets second in the Classical Trips in 1855.

The Rev. Oliver Churchyard, B.A., London, Assistant Master St. John's, Hurstpierpoint, is to be Vice-Principal of the Training College, York.

The Rev. J. Carter Browne, B.D., has been appointed Head Master of Tadcaster Grammar School, Yorkshire.

Mr. A. G. Ayles, Second Master of the St. Anne's Society Schools, Streatham-hill, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of the Queen's School, Basingstoke. On resigning the former appointment, Mr. Ayles was presented with a cheque for 20 gs. by the council, Andrew's Latin-English Lexicon by the Head Master, and a timepiece by the boys.

The Rev. H. J. Buckoll has resigned his mastership at Rugby. During forty-five years he has uninterruptedly laboured in this school, and has endeared himself to many successive generations of masters and boys. He has served the school in varied vicissitudes of fortune, having been assistant during the head-masterships of Wooll, Arnold, Tatt, Goulburn, Temple, and Dr. Hayman. No man could have more completely devoted his life to school work, or have become more completely identified with Rugby.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There is but one subject now, and there will be but one for many a day—the Fall of Paris. If I allude to it here, however, it shall be but for a moment, and in connection with the lightest possible point. The word "Capitulation" is, or will be, in the mouth of every English-Latin speaking person. Of course, everybody knows its meaning—that is to say, everybody interprets it to mean a surrender, as it practically does. But, while I write, the French would be only too glad to have its derivation considered by the conquerors. Within the last few hours I heard an "extremely well-informed person" favour some less-informed persons with that derivation—"Caput," he said, "is Latin for head, and the word capitulation, therefore, implies bowing the head in token of submission." His contented auditors departed, feeling much honoured in being acquainted with so well-instructed a man. I do not think that a Frenchman would share their satisfaction. He would, with flashing eye, insist that there is a Latin word, capitule, and that it implies to set down by chapters or clauses—that is, to make a treaty, and that stipulated terms are, therefore, the elements of a capitulation. We must all be hoping at this moment that German scholarship is taking the same are and seahearing "the Heacadition the same are and same are anot and same are and same are and same are and same are and same a We must all be hoping at this moment that German scholarship is taking the same view and eschewing "the Unconditional."

Those who have long been obliged to deny themselves the satisfaction, as regards Mr. Ayrton, which an amiable person feels in bestowing praise will not grudge him a word of compliment for the spirited manner in which he dealt with a riotous meeting on Tuesday. He had to see his constituents of the Tower Hamlets. By a sort of coup, a person stated to be a publican in the borough, and a partisan of a defeated candidate at the last election, was hurried into the chair, and this most singularly civil resolution respecting one of her Majesty's Ministers was proposed:—"That the great and important interests of this large constituency have been lamentably neglected and wilfully slighted by our senior member, Mr. Ayrton; that his conduct to the electors of the Tower Hamlets has ever been unbecoming and insolent; and generally that his rude coarse demeanour, both in and out of Parliament, has made the borough of the Tower Hamlets a byword throughout the United Kingdom: this meeting, therefore, calls upon Mr. Ayrton to resign into the hands of the electors the trust which he has so disgracefully violated." The reporters say that about a third of the hands of those present were held up for this mild intimation of the views of the meeting; but that the chairman declared it to be carried. There was a great disturbance; but Mr. Ayrton remained imperturbable, and, finally, he addressed the press, characterising the proceedings as an absurd display of physical force. He could, he said, have used authority against it, and have put into the chair a gentleman whom five-sixths of the meeting desired to see there. But he thought it better to let the people see what danger there was to liberty from the use of such means as was being employed. He declined to continue the meeting. Nothing could have been more judicious than his course on this occasion. The public-house interest in the borough is understood to have got up the scene, by way of showing its wrath with the Government for having promised amendment of the licensing system. I

The Pall Mall Gazette had an observation in reference to the above affair which should be considered. It has, indeed, a much wider bearing, as will be seen when we recollect that a demonstration of almost as low and quite as insolent a kind has lately been made against Mr. Gladstone, at Greenwich. This is no question of politics, which do not belong to this column. I should use the same language had similar conduct been manifested towards any Minister—Whig, Tory, or Radical. The Pall Mall Gazette points out the exceeding inconvenience of allowing members of an Administration, who are for the time members for the nation, to submit to the sudden caprices or interested hostilities of the localities they sit for. It may be a question whether a Minister, once re-elected after taking office—this constitutional rule is invaluable—ought not to consider himself, during his tenure of place, responsible only to the House of Commons.

Everybody, of course, has read some account of the proclamation of the Emperor of Germany, in the Galerie des Glaces, at Versailles. But has everybody noticed the religious features of the ceremony. There was an altar, with a crucifix, "gold or gilt," and with two tall lighted candles. Beside this stood, among the Lutheran clergy, a Catholic army chaplain. The new Emperor bowed to the altar. A Catholic friend, pointing all this out to me, says, "English people do not understand Continental Protestantism." Probably he is right. But some of the soldiers of the Emperor, who are specially good Catholics, and who have helped hugely to win his battles, will understand his recognition of their faith. I dare say that there are many worthy people in England, and a good many more in Scotland, who think this ceremonial a lamentable concession to the professors of another faith than the Emperor's. We are menaced with news that Mr. Gladstone is to hear—not exactly to his advantage—from those classes, because he has lately shown remembrance that her Majesty has millions of Catholic subjects who would be hurt to the heart at any outrage to the head of their Church.

Ought not Compulsory Education to be tried in the case of all adults who cannot or will not write legibly? Long ago I had the honour of contributing to this Journal an article in which the views of the late Lord Palmerston on the subject were expounded; and it is certain that he had the same contempt for anybody whose letter could not be read as he had for a speaker who mumbled and stuttered so that you could not make out his meaning. I have been a good deal afflicted with illegible letters in my time, and some recent specimens cause my vexation to boil over into protest, in which I know with illegible letters in my time, and some recent specimens cause my veration to boil over into protest, in which I know I shall have with me those who will first read the lines I am now writing. To say nothing of scribbled epistles, before me lie four signatures, not one of which can I make out. In these cases, however, the remedy is easy—you can out the supposed signature from the letter, stick it on your own envelope, and leave the rest to chance and Mr. Monsell. But what right has a booby to give you this trouble? Let him sign his name properly. This, however, is a trifle. What defence does a person offer for a vile scrawl which it takes you three times as long to read as a properly-written letter would do? Has he no conscience? or has he no pride, and does he not feel that you, to whose confidence he aspires, regard him as an ill-taught, ill-bred animal? Lastly, has he no sense of his own interest, and does he not know that your instinct revolts against the trouble of perusing know that your instinct revolts against the trouble of perusing his scribble, and that there are heavy chances in favour of your throwing it aside? It seems to me, and I appeal for support to all who receive many letters, that Lord Lawrence and his Board ought to help us. On production of evidence that any individual cannot write decently, let the Board give the person notice to take lessons in caligraphy.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Artists in the besieged city of Paris have sent us, by the usual balloon post, which is now a regular institution, a number of sketches representing the diverse expedients lately adopted there for carrying on the defence of that unfortunate city. Eating is quite as important a part of this business as fighting, and the approach of hunger is more to be feared than a Prussian bombardment or assault. It was found advisable to order the killing of the wild beasts and birds in the zoological collections, both at the Jardin des Plantes and at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, as well to save the fodder, corn, hay, and horseflesh which they had been accustomed to consume, as to make the flesh of such animals as the human appetite can stomach available for the public need. While six or seven hundred horses were daily slaughtered for food, their flesh being sold at a franc and a half the half-kilogramme or pound, while dogs' flesh was worth two francs the pound,

and cats and rats were alike the food of Frenchmen, it was not to be doubted that dainty pickings would be found in the Parisian "Zoo." The deer, the antelopes, the kangaroos, the bears, and even some portions of the largest graminivorous beasts, such as the elephant and rhinoceros, would afford tolerable meat. They were quickly put to death by shooting, and their carcasses were sold to the leading restaurateurs in the city. The Times' correspondent tells us of a dinner to which he was invited, where one of the dishes was a few slices of elephant's trunk, often described by African hunters as a very choice morsel. The cost of a slice as big as one's hand was about £1 4s.—"the flesh very tender, and not badly flavoured." We give an Illustration of the slaughtering of this grand creature; and one of a dog-and-cat-butcher's stall in the Marché St. Germain. The flesh of animals rarely eaten by man are now fancy articles of diet in Paris, paid for at the highest prices, and made the occasion of special entertainments offered by the rich, with a grimly fantastic pleasantry,

to their private friends. The feeding of the poor is a more serious matter. In August last forty-eight economic kitchens were opened, and this number has now been carried to eighty-two. They are mostly established in asylums and schools, but some of them in large shops. Sixteen of these kitchens are managed by private persons and the rest by sisters of charity. There are twenty belonging to benevolent societies, four to private individuals, and eighty-four canteens for the National Guard, making in all 190. Each portion at the public kitchens is charged one sou, and for this the holder of a ticket may have 200 grammes (nearly ½ lb.) of bread, 1 oz. of meat without bone, half a litre of soup, nearly 2 oz. of cooked bacon or salt pork, nearly ½ lb. of potatoes, or 1½ oz. of rice or vegetables, when there are any of these latter articles. Everything must be eaten on the spot, with exceptions in favour of women employed in cartridge and other Government works. The average number of rations is nearly 200,000, or 2300 to 2400 per kitchen; the highest number served by any one of to their private friends. The feeding of the poor is a more



THE MARKET FOR DOGS' AND CATS' FLESH, PARIS. (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

them is about 4500; the average number of portions is three per person, so that the number assisted is about 60,000 per day. A decree has been issued ordering all private persons to give up their stores of flour or corn beyond a certain quan--about 10 lb.—that it may be distributed officially to the

people.

The destruction of those beautiful groves in the Bois de Boulogne and other public pleasure-grounds, which have been cut down, either to clear the space, for military reasons, in front of the ramparts, or to provide fuel for the distressed townsfolk, was mentioned in our last. We give two Illustrations of the scenes of havoe and devastation now to be found in what till recently was the most delightful promenade belonging to any city in Europe. The Bois de Boulogne cannot for many years to come, even though wealth and fashion return to Paris, be restored to its former condition. The best account, historical and descriptive, of its formation and that of the other "plesaunces," to use an old word, lately existing at the French capital may be read in a book published by Mr. Murray, "The Parks, Promenades, and Gardens of Paris," with 400 engravings. The author is Mr. W. Robinson, F.L.S., a scientific and practical horticulturist whose works

we have noticed. The extent of the Bois de Boulogne is above 2000 acres, more than five times as large as Regent's Park; nearly half was a wood, the whole place having been a wild forest till 1852; a quarter of it was laid out in grass, one eighth in roads, and seventy acres covered with water for the lakes, streams, and cascades. It was constructed by the Government of Napoleon III, in concert with the municipality of Paris. Before entering the Bois de Boulogne, at the head of the grand avenue through the Champs Elysées from the Place de la Concorde, is the Place de l'Etoile, the centre of many radiating avenues, with its majestic Arc de Triomphe, 160 ft. high and 145 ft. broad, commemorating the victories of the First Empire. Under this arch, a few days since, marched the troops and Gardes Mobiles, now defending Paris, to make a desperate stand beneath Mont Valérien, and to attack the Prussians at St. Cloud. For the protection of the noble structure against the enemy's shot and shells, its sides have been covered with planks, in the manner shown by our Illustration. This is done more particularly to save from injury the fine groups of sayluture representing save from injury the fine groups of sculpture, representing "The Departure" and "Triumph," on the one side; and "Resistance" and "Peace," on the other; the former looking

east, down the Champs Elysées; the latter facing the opposite way. Our view is from the Avenue Wagram, the Champs Elysées way, Our view is from the Avenue wagram, the Champs Hysees being on the left-hand side. A look-out station and a signalling apparatus have been placed on the flat summit of the arch. It is more particularly in the south and south-west quarters of Paris that the greatest mischief has been done by the fierce bombardment from the Prussian batteries situated on the hills or ridges of Meudon, Sèvres, St. Cloud, Montretout, Clamart, Châtiller L'Her, and forcest of all from above the Parilion or ridges of Meudon, Sevres, St. Cloud, Montretout, Clamart, Châtillon, l'Hay, and, fiercest of all, from above the Pavilion de Breteuil. But the shells have also fallen thickly in the western suburbs; on the road between Auteuil and Boulogne, around the Porte d'Auteuil, they stopped the march of a detachment of National Guards and put them to flight, as shown in one of our Artist's sketches with remarkable effect. The subjects of two remaining Paris illustrations are the watch of a party of Gardes Sedentaires, at the corner of a bastion: of a party of Gardes Sedentaires, at the corner of a bastion; and a collection of public and private carriages borrowed for the service of the ambulances, or field hospitals, to go to the

battle-fields outside the city.

A View of the city of Tours, on the Loire, which has now been occupied by the Germans, is also presented in this Number. We have described Tours upon a former occasion.



PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CARRIAGES USED FOR THE AMBULANCE SERVICE OUTSIDE PARIS.

FINE ARTS.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We have reviewed many of the more representative works of the Italian schools—schools so remarkable, first for sincere and elevated religious sentiment, and then for grandeur and beauty of the noblest order; we have also surveyed the sudden and splendid development of art in the Netherlands of sudden and splendid development of art in the Netherlands of the seventeenth century, partly an Italian offshoot, partly of native growth; we have likewise given attention to the comparatively modern and self-taught, the varied but imperfect idiosyncratic art of England. We now approach a manifestation of art curiously different from all these, and for centuries curiously uniform in its difference—meaning, of course, the art of the Low Countries, as unaffected by the influences which transformed Rubens, Vandyke, and probably also, to some extent, Rembrandt. A number of the choicest cabinet pictures by Dutch and Flemish masters will be found in Galleries IV. and V., and may, therefore, be conveniently studied together.

In those wealthy and warlike States of the Netherlands, from the days of the Van Eycks down even to our own time, in Holland, painters seem as though by common consent to have had but one single aim, or at least only one paramount aim in art—that of copying the nature surrounding them in all its details with the utmost, minutest fidelity. To have achieved with the advantage of colours stereoscopic illusion would have been the goal of their ambition in many cases. It was this aim (far more, doubtless, than the comparative smallness of their patrons' dwellings) which induced the Dutch painters from first to last to prefer small panels and canvases, because within a reduced scale material means and imperfections of imitation are more easily concealed. By such single-minded devotion to the grammar, so to speak, of art, the Dutch painters have always excelled in describing nature. the Dutch painters have always excelled in describing natural objects and ordinary natural appearances and facts. To acquire that first essential—the power of truly and clearly recording his observations and impressions—an artist can have no better models than the Dutch masters. But, while have no better models than the Dutch masters. But, while fully appreciating the Dutchmen's unrivalled power of objective expression, we cannot allow theirs to be a comprehensive or elevated ideal of art; and, with such an opportunity as this exhibition affords, it is our duty to avoid the latitudinarian quicksand of indiscriminate admiration, and carefully to compare schools in order to discover the principles most worthy of adoption so far as is compatible with inevitable differences of individual capacity, tendency, and taste.

The Dutchman's aim was, indeed, often low as well as limited. He not merely copied nature prosaically, but too often copied that which is most prosaic in nature. We have no space to discuss the esthetic reasons why his art was limited. Our meaning will, perhaps, be suggested when we say that the

Our meaning will, perhaps, be suggested when we say that the essential difference between some Dutch and some Italian essential difference between some Dutch and some Italian pictures is somewhat analogous to that between a catalogue and an epic poem. It may be contended, and with justice, that imitative art is too near akin to poetry ever to speak only to the eye and be mute to the mind and sympathies; yet the measure of this must depend on the mind and sensibilities the spectator brings. It would be hard to say, on looking at certain Dutch still-life painting, to what extent our pleasure is compounded of admiration for exquisitely-perfect mechanical skill and childlike delight at illusion more or less successful. Dutch painting may be found of great service in educating the eye to observe and to note a thousand beauties even in the commonest objects; but artistic imitation has nobler functions than instructing the senses. It may cultivate the taste to dis-tinguish the higher from the lower beauties of the natural world—that is to say, it may refine as well as teach; it may address the heart as well as the memory, the soul itself it may

elevate to the highest aspirations.

The great distinction between Netherlandish and Italian The great distinction between Netherlandish and Italian art equally obtains in the early religious periods of each. Compare that marvel of microscopic elaboration, the St. Jerome by Van Eyck (191), erroneously entitled (see the lion and cardinal's hat of the saint), "A Philosopher in his Study," or Mr. Beresford Hope's "Madonna" (273), ascribed, more doubtfully, to the same painter; or Mabuse's Virgin (226), under a splendid Renaissance canopy; with the "Nativity" (278) and its choir of various orders of the heavenly hierarchy, by Botticelli (?); or the "Holy Family" (294), unquestionably by this painter; or with Fra Filippo's "Saint" (281) in tempera, and Mantegna's "Wise Men's Offerings" (287). The northern painter is equally earnest; he is much more painstaking, but he fails to render the expression and poetic sentinorthern painter is equally earnest; he is much more painstaking, but he fails to render the expression and poetic sentiment which informs the work of the southern painter even when technically most faulty. The Fleming's Virgin is a comely vrau; but the Florentine's Madonna, though from an Italian model, shows something heavenly in the painter's intention. Even Holbein's portraits, when absolutely perfect as representations of external individual character, and, as such, quite invaluable, do not permit us to see, as it were, beneath the outer mask; a preternatural stillness takes the place of the mobility of life; they are somehow wanting in suggestiveness—that most potent element of art.

As Netherlandish art became secularised it rapidly became

As Netherlandish art became secularised it rapidly became more and more ignoble in its choice of themes, while yet ever increasing in pietorial truth of imitation, till by Teniers and increasing in pietorial truth of imitation, till by Teniers and others we have boors carousing or merrymaking, with many a coarse and not seldom an indecent incident, yet made precious as descriptive art by a consummate skill which has never been surpassed. This master of "handling" is largely represented. Nos. 199, 200, and several others exemplify the astonishing precision and lightness of his touch. No. 164, "A Village Dance—the Piper on a Tub," has this quality in an eminent degree, and, being little more than a sketch, affords the spectator the great interest of tracing the painter's method with unusual clearness. It is, besides, remarkable for method with unusual clearness. It is, besides, remarkable for its brilliant silvery daylight effect. More solid, yet likewise very luminous, is Lord Ashburton's elaborate "Acts of Mercy" (165), or, rather, Seven Works of Mercy—feeding the hungry and giving drink to the thirsty being the most prominent incidents. This is one of the best of five known versions of this subject by Teniers. Jan Steen depicts the jovial life of the tavern which he kept with even more gusto jovial life of the tavern which he kept with even more gusto and animated action than Teniers; but his humour is apt to degenerate into caricature; his figures are often carelessly drawn and clumsy beyond even the clumsiness possible in the topers of Leyden. The best example here is "Playing at Skittles" (202), a gem of picturesque arrangement, suffused with a beautiful glow of evening sunlight. By Adrian Ostade, another illustrator of alchouse and village scenes, there is a small picture of "Still Life" (183)—i.e., gutted fish beside a rusty pump in an outhouse yard—which might have been painted to show that nothing is beneath imitative art, nothing is unsusceptible of being made pictorially valuable art, nothing is unsusceptible of being made pictorially valuable

It is remarkable how general was this power of truthful realisation, combined with a perfect sense of picturesque construction, in the schools of the Low Countries. A host of Dutch

equally conspicuous in every class of subject-in refined and comparatively graceful scenes from polite bourgeois society, as "The Music Lesson" (181) by Terburg, and the amusing and vivacious yet highly-finishe "Intender" (211) by Makey by Terburg, and the amusing and vivacious yet highly-finished "Intruder" (211), by Metzu; as well in the coarser vein of Teniers, Jan Steen, and Ostade, or of Karel Dujardin's "Pigs" (225); in William Vandevelde's sea-pieces (219), as in Van de Heyden's street views (220), or Hobbema's landscapes (of which there are several important examples, besides Nos. 168 and 248), or Paul Potter's cattle—see Lord Ashburton's "Cows and Bull Under a Row of Willows" (218), a little picture very similar to and nearly as fine as Lord Westminster's gem exhibited last year. Gerard Dow, again, carrics imitative finish to the verge of possible exactitude in "A Capuchin Monk at his Devotions" (178). Perhaps throughout the exhibition there is nothing more mechanically precise than the rendering of the lantern, the thistle, and the book in this picture. Yet the freer method of Teniers is far more effective; the spectator almost regrets the lavished labour—an instructive testimony to the greater influence, so to speak, of eloquence in art as compared with prosaic statement, be it ever so accurate. Chiaroscuro is, however, an important artistic element in much Dutch art, notably in the works of Ostade, as also, in a blacker, more conventional the works of Ostade, as also, in a blacker, more conventional scale, in those of Maes, witness the "Woman Sewing: before her a lace pillow and bobbins" (182). But, if the merit of conceiving a subject in large relations of light or shade is to be considered of superior importance to mere handicraft, Cuyp must rank very high among imitative painters, in virtue of the broad representations of absorbing sunlight in which he so much excels and of which we have a magnificent instance in the "Landscape with Cattle and a View of Dort" (232), so much excels and of which we have a magnificent instance in the "Landscape with Cattle and a View of Dort" (232), which is positively refulgent with golden sunbeams. As, however, colour is the most essential distinction of painting, we must claim a still higher position for De Hooge. It is not merely that his effects of light, whether out of doors or in interiors, are unsurpassed for truth, but the hues in which he renders these effects have a richness, value, and quality of beauty which remind one of Italian rather than northern art. Strong confirmation of this remark will be found in No. 175. The scene is simply a by-street in Utrecht, with a woman accompanied by a child carrying apples, yet no words can express the loveliness of the screne sunlight which steeps the sky, and sleeps on the church and quaint-fronted houses, and glows in warm reflections through the shadows of a long deadwall, converting each brick into a jewel of art, and even turning a bit of white plaster on the right-hand wall into a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Ruysdael, with his solemn, melancholy sentiment, stands almost alone in Dutch art. To the examples already mentioned we may add Lord Overstone's fine "Waterfall" (171), looking at which you may almost hear the fretful, ceaseless, clash and hiss of the cascade, making solitone more sad and silence more audible. cade, making solitude more sad and silence more audible

cade, making solitude more sad and silence more audible.

But, setting aside exceptional manifestations of higher artistic qualities, the broad general distinction between Dutch and Italian art remains in force. To pass from the one to the other is like quitting a swarm of pigmies for a race of giants. Those great Italians painted as artists painting for artists, not for the ignorant, frivolous, or debased. They habitually address faculties of which the Dutch genre painter seems all unconscious. They not merely "tell more by leaving half untold," but they give utterance to new and great truths apparently beyond the Netherlander's apprehension. The comparison need not, however, be pursued further. Even our own Turner will be found to illustrate the distinction between imaginative truth and the finest prosaic truth, on comparing own rither with 30 tollar or intestate the distribution setweets in aginative truth and the finest prosaic truth, on comparing his "Landscape with Cattle" (235) with the neighbouring Cuyp above noticed. Turner is objectively as faithful to nature in his tree drawing and his aerial perspective as Cuyp, though in a lower key of colour. But there is a subjective element besides. That glowing evening haze, which represents the trees dimmer and yet, more dim as they jective element besides. That glowing evening haze, which renders the trees dimmer and yet more dim as they recede, is not merely true in gradation, but has a mysterious effect on the imagination congenial to eventide. That focus of light through the trees on the left immediately above where the sun is setting suggests a subjective impression of dazzling, detail-absorbing radiance, beyond the power of representation with the most luminous of golden pigments. Apropos of Turner, we may mention that Mr. Ruskin has, on internal evidence alone, added the weight of his authority in emphatic rejection of the "Italy" (40), which we also, on internal evidence, pronounced to be spurious in our first article. The plastering of hot colour in the forein our first article. The plastering of hot colour in the fore-ground, so unlike the crumbling, many-hued impasto of Turner, and the absence of knowledge in the tree forms, seem to us to preclude all doubt. Certainly the distance and middle distance is really better in art than many of Turner's later

to us to preclude all doubt. Certainly the distance and middle distance is really better in art than many of Turner's later vagaries; yet here the manipulation differs from Turner's, and we miss the all-pervading atmospheric grey which to the last was a rarely failing characteristic. The Muller (12) we believe to be by the same hand. Mr. W. B. Scott in the Academy, boldly ascribes the "Italy" to Mr. James Webb, to whom has been privately credited this and other imitations of Turner, as well as of Constable, Muller, and others. If this be true, an acknowledgment is due to the public and the proprietor. Imitations of the manners of celebrated painters may be a legitimate exercitation for peculiar talent; but where such are palmed off by dealers on the unwary as originals the fraud should be brought home.

A few hitherto unnoticed Italian pictures demand some comment before we close our review of the superabundant riches of this exhibition. Our remarks must, however, be relatively brief. Our object throughout has been not so much to criticise individual works as, taking advantage of an invaluable opportunity, to attempt, from comparison of the various schools, to draw conclusions for the guidance of our own and the direction of public taste. Something of what we have said of the dignified and stately world of Italian art is illustrated in the so-called "Italian Villa with Groups of Figures" (227), attributed—probably correctly—to Giorgione, though it is slight and hasty in execution, and of purely decorative aim. A rare glimpse is here afforded of the life in their stately retirement of the merchant-princes of Venice in the days of her splendour. We suspect, however, that the picture stately retirement of the merchant-princes of Venice in the days of her splendour. We suspect, however, that the picture does not exactly represent an actual scene, but is founded on memory, with large additions from Giorgione's romantic fancy. memory, with large additions from Giorgione's romantic fancy. In the centre is a colonnade supporting a pergola; in front, a heavy carved balustrade surmounted by majolica vases; the ground is laid out with clipped trees, parterres, walks, grassplots, and inclosures, wherein are penned deer and tame rabbits; and distributed in diverse parts are richly-attired gallants and ladies. The effect of the Venetian method of glazing may be estimated on comparing in memorythis picture with "The Judgment of Solomon," exhibited last year, and ascribed with good show of reason to the same master. In the latter, one or two whole figures had not been laid in: it had. latter, one or two whole figures had not been laid in; it had, therefore, not received the finishing glazes, and the grey, silvery tone (so unlike anything we know of Giorgione's) showed what great allowance was made by the Venetians for these glazings. The present work was doubtless flooded with masters had it to a degree which scarcely any of our own numerous painters of cabinet pictures have approached. It is a sunny glaze bright as chrysolite originally, but the glaze the solo vocalists announced.

has become deeply embrowned by time, and in the grass and sky, where employed more freely, it has darkened so greatly, as, not only to be false to nature, but to destroy the harmony of the colouring. The Daughter of Herodias" (189)—that superb study of a cruel beauty, with the firm-set lips, thick neck, low brow, and ferret eyes—is also, we think, by Giorgione, in his carefullest mood, though assigned to Titian. Veronese's cabinet picture of "Our Saviour on the Mount of Olives" (188) is most intense in feeling, as well as exquisite in colour and in the management of the heavenly beam. Tintoretto's full length (nearly) of "Cardinal Lorraine" (238) must rank among the noblest portraits here. What a firm grasp of character in the face, what knowledge and command of hand throughout! The cartoon studies by Da Vinci of the heads of "Christ" (268) and "St. Peter" (270) for his great picture of the Last Supper, and Fra Bartollomeo's unfinished "Holy Trinity" (88), with the outlines marked by a reed pen on the gesso ground, are works of great interest to artists. The portrait of "Joanna of Naples" (280) attributed to Raphael, though one of the best of existing versions, cannot be accepted as the original described by Vasari. A word of admiring recognition is due to Canaletto's very clever and animated "Procession of the Doge from the Church to the Adriatic" (238).

MUSIC.

Signor Bottesini's new opera, "Ali Babi," has continued its attraction at the performances of the Italian Opera Buffa Company (Limited) at the Lyceum Theatre. Since its production, as noticed last week, it has been repeated several times, and received with the same favour as on the first occasion. On Tuesday last Mdlle. Colombo gained a new success. The occasion was her seventh appearance, and her first performance here of the character of Annetta in Ricci's comic opera, "Crispino e la Comare." Each of Mdlle. Colombo's appearances subsequent to her début has en-Colombo's appearances subsequent to her début has enhanced the favourable impression which she then created as Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore." Again on Tuesday her acting and singing displayed the grace and refinement which were before observable, and are especially requisite in a work that depends largely on these qualities in the principal character. The success of the opera, when produced at the Covent-Garden establishment in 1866, was almost entirely due to the exquisite performance of Madame (then Mdlle.) Adelina Patti, in combination with the rich humour of Ronconi as the farcical Cobbler. Such a the rich humour of Ronconi as the farcical Cobbler. Such a representation of the character of Annetta, repeated in subsequent seasons, being fresh in memory, the success of Mdlle. Colombo affords further proof of her high merits. Her several solos—especially "Io non son piu l'Annetta," "Qual fortuna," and the Venetan ballad "La fritola"—were given with much refinement of style and her performance throughout year. refinement of style, and her performance throughout was characterised by natural grace and charm of manner. Signor Ristori gave a capital representation of the Cobbler, supposed (in what turns out to be a dream) to be transformed into a prosperous physician. The animated trio for this character and the other two doctors, Mirobolano and Fabrizio, was sung and acted with great effect by the gentleman named and Signori Rocca and Torelli, and called forth a double encore. Signor Fabbri, as the Contino del Fiore, was applauded in several instances where his style and phrasing were superior to his vocal gifts.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace were resumed last week, after the usual Christmas recess—the final concert of the past year having been that of the memorable Dec. 17, in celebration of the centenary of Beethoven's birth. Last Saturday's concert presented no new feature, but the music and the performances were of that general excellence that will bear any number of repetitions. Of the orchestral pieces given, the unfinished symphony of Schubert (in B minor) was the most important. This work, incomplete only in the number of its movements, would have been one of the grandest examples of symphonic art had its composer added a scherzo and finale of analogous beauty and power. The two portions which we possess—an "allegro moderato" and an "andante con moto"—were first performed at the Crystal Palace concert of April 6, 1867; and have been The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace were the Crystal Palace concert of April 6, 1867; and have been heard on various subsequent occasions there and elsewhere and commented on by us. Never were the impassioned melancholy of the first movement and the exquisite delicacy and grace of the second more apparent than in the admirable performance of Saturday, which has never been transcended, and rarely equalled for finished execution and expression. Madame Norman-Néruda's brilliant execution of Mendelssohn's Madame Norman-Neruda's brilliant execution of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, excellent in every respect, and especially remarkable for perfection of intonation, was another important feature in the programme, which began with Cherubini's dignified overture to "Medea," and terminated with that of Rossini to "Guillaume Tell," the brilliancy and sparkling beauty of which formed an effective climax to the concert. The solo vocalists were Mdlle. Corani and Herr Stockbauser

The Sacred Harmonic Society's first concert of the year, yesterday (Friday) week, consisted of "Elijah," which was per-formed with all that grandeur of effect, choral and orchestral, that has so often been realised in the same work, and is peculiar to the vast resources of this institution. There is no occasion now to dwell on the efficiency of Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Julia Elton in the soprano and contralto solos of this oratorio, or on the fine declamatory singing of Mr. Santley in the all-important music assigned to the Prophet. The only approach to novelty was Mr. Nordblom's execution of the tenor solos, to novelty was Mr. Nordblom's execution of the tenor solos, which, we believe, he had not before sung in London. This gentleman acquitted himself so well as to show that he has improved in a style of music and in a language with which he was probably not much acquainted before his recent arrival in this country. A line of recognition is due to the unaffected expression with which Miss Marian Severn sang the one contralto air allotted to her—"Woe unto them." Sir M. Costa conducted, and the great room was full, "Elijah," like "The Messiah," seldom failing to produce that result."

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Miss Agnes At this week's Monday Popular Concert Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the solo pianist, and played with great effect Mendelssohn's solo fantasia in F sharp minor, and the pianoforte part of Beethoven's trio in C minor. Madame Norman-Néruda was again the leading violinist. At next Monday's concert Madame Schumann is to make her first appearance this season. This great pianist has announced two recitals of pianoforte music, to take place at St. James's Hall on Each Land 8 Hall on Feb. 1 and 8.

The sixteenth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts is announced to commence on Feb. 9. Of the four performances, one will be devoted to Mr. Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel," which has undergone many alterations by the composer; and one evening will be appropriated to a selection of music in historical order from 1500 to 1780. Madame Viardot-Garcia, Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley are among

THE THEATRES.

Our duty this week is confined within narrow limits. It Our duty this week is confined within narrow limits. It relates simply to two theatres—the Princess's and the Queen's. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby having returned to the latter, Mr. Phelps has removed to the former; and accordingly on Saturday each made his bow to a different audience. Mr. Phelps appeared at the Princess's in "The Man of the World" and, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, played with so much energy that he fairly carried the audience with him and made good his position. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, at the Queen's, reassumed their respective parts in "Twixt Axe and Crown," with their usual success. Mr. Tom Taylor is stated to have written a new drama for them, on the subject of "Joan of Are," in which drama for them, on the subject of "Joan of Are," in which they will shortly appear.

The performance of the new piece at the Gallery of Illustration, entitled "A Sensation Novel," has been postponed

until next Monday.

THE LATE ALEXANDER MUNRO.

We lately announced the lamented death, at Cannes, on the 1st inst., of this estimable and amiable man, whose genius and accomplishments in his art as a sculptor had also won

We lately announced the lamented death, at Cannes, on the 1st inst., of this estimable and amiable man, whose genius and accomplishments in his art as a sculptor had also won him a high reputation among those unacquainted with the virtues of his personal character, while they had excited and justified the ardent hopes of his friends that he would attain a yet more eminent and extensive fame. His life has been cut short, unhappily, at the age of forty-five, by a fatal, though slow and deceptive, malady, which had gradually destroyed his constitution and deprived him of health during several years past. Still, he had been able, in the last summer, to leave his residence in the south of France, where he had built a house and studio, that he might take refuge from the British winters in a milder climate, and to revisit both London and his native town of Inverness, returning to Cannes early in the month of November. It was on Christmas Eve that he was seized with the attack of illness which finally carried him off at six o'clock in the morning of New-Year's Day.

He was born on Oct. 26, 1825, the eldest son of Mr. John Munro, of North Church-street, Inverness. An interesting biographical memoir in the Inverness Courier of the 12th inst. furnishes us with a few anecdotes of his early life. When a boy at school, he used to carve the ends of thick slate pencils—"a particular kind, whitish in colour, square-headed, and of soft, smooth grain."—into miniature heads of Minerva, with her classic helmet; of Napoleon, with his cocked hat; and other renowned figures of history or poetry. The Rector of the academy, Mr. Peter Scott, saw the boys admiring these little works of sculpture, and found in them such promise of true genius that he wisely and justly resolved to encourage its special education. He introduced young Munro to several persons of taste and social position; amongst whom were Sheriff Fraser-Tytler, of Aldourie, and Mr. Hugh Innes Cameron, of Dingwall. They helped him by their advice and instructive conversation, portraits. His powers in this way were rapidly developed; and an opportunity was soon presented for his removal to London, in order that he might learn the art he had chosen—or, rather, the art which had chosen him for its own. But he was obliged to accompany these studies with the practical work of a carver in stone, employed under Sir Charles Barry, for the building of the new Houses of Parliament. It was at the instance of the late Duchess of Sutherland that he obtained this engagement.

for the building of the new Houses of Parliament. It was at the instance of the late Duchess of Sutherland that he obtained this engagement.

While thus employed with the chisel in adorning the Palace of Westminster, the young man attended the lectures and classes of the Royal Academy, and rented a coach-house near his lodgings, which was occupied by him as a shudio, and in which he collected the casts and drawings needful to perfect his knowledge and skill in modelling. When he felt himself prepared for the exercise of his profession as a sculptor, he removed to Tachbrook-street, taking what had been a surgeon's consulting-room for his studio, and here began to work in good carnest, devoting many hours of day and night to his self-imposed tasks, with scarcely time allowed for proper refreshment. The first designs for some of his favourite subjects, Paolo and Francesca di Rimini, and the Water-Nymph Undine, were modelled at this period. Business came in, as his talents were known and appreciated, and he found it expedient to change his abode to a larger house in Pimlico. One of the private commissions that he received and executed in the early part of his professional career was given by the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder and proprietor of this Journal. The subject was a group of three of Mr. Ingram's young children; and in the treatment of this kind of subjects it is generally confessed Mr. Munro was unrivalled among contemporary sculptors.

The first important work of ideal sculpture, we believe, that he contributed to any public exhibition was a cast of his group representing the ill-fated lady of Rimini and her lover, in the celebrated episode of Dante's "Inferno." This was sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, when his temporary studio was in Red Lion-street, Golden-square. The group, in plaster, having been put in a good place, was deservedly praised by the art-critics and connoisseurs. It attracted the notice of Mr. Gladstone, whose love of genutine art, and not less of Litalian poetry, caused hi this engagement.
While thus employed with the chisel in adorning the Palace

the posture of showing three quarters of the face, which it is difficult to render in high or low relief. Among his medallions was one of Lady Constance Gower, the present Marchioness of Westminster, which was so much remarked that it brought this form of portraiture quite into fashion. Mr. Munro was

accustomed, both in his medallions and in statues or groups, occasionally to introduce such accessories of natural beauty as flowers, ferns, birds, or shells; a practice which Mr. Ruskin and other critical authorities have approved. He produced also many busts of public men, amongst which were those of the late Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Dalhousie; Sir William Armstrong, the engineer; Professor Quain, the eminent physician; and the late Victor Cousin, the French philosopher; several of which busts have appeared in the Illustrations of this Journal. Among his private commissions for busts were those of the Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, the Countess of Dudley, and others, which were performed in the same refined and graceful style. He proved, however, by his three or four statues creeted in the University Museum at Oxford, representing Greek and English sages, that he could deal equally with the gravest and most energetic type of masculine character and with the most delicate feminine expression or feature. It was the late Prince Consort, a good judge of the capability of artists, who selected Mr. Munro for the Oxford statues, which are certainly not deficient in robust force of conception or in concentration of purpose. One of them—that of James Watt—induced the Birmingham committee of subscribers for the Watt monument in that town to intrust Mr. Munro with their commission; and the result was a colossal marble statue, worthy of its great subject, unveiled with due ceremony in November, 1868, when we gave an Illustration of the figure. It is reckoned one of the finest works of its kind. We should not omit to mention here another public memorial statue, that of the late Mr. Ingram, which was designed by Mr. Munro, and creeted in the marketplace of Boston, for the citizens of that town desiring to provide such a monument of their representative. It is a faithful likeness, and a good work of art. It was unveiled to public view on Oct. 6, 1862. In the historical series of statues of the English Sovereigns accustomed, both in his medallions and in statues or groups, occasionally to introduce such accessories of natural beauty as flowers, ferns, birds, or shells; a practice which Mr. Ruskin and ever numbered a larger, more various, or more deeply-attached circle of friends, by whom his memory will always be cherished as among the purest, sweetest, and most loveable of men."

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. O. J.

Revlander.

THE LATE DEAN ALFORD.

THE LATE DEAN ALFORD.

An obituary memoir of the Very Rev. Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, who died on the 12th inst., after three days' illness, was given in our last publication. This accomplished scholar, a liberal and enlightened, as well as zealous, minister of the Christian Church, and an ornament to its English Establishment, was sixty years of age, having been born in London, Oct. 7, 1810. He was the son of a country clergyman. He was educated at Ilminster Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a Fellowship in 1834. He was some time Vicar of Wymeswold, in Leicestershire; but in 1853 became minister of Quebec Chapel, near Portman-square. His preaching here attracted some attention; he had delivered the Hulsean lectures at Cambridge ten years before. He held during some years the post of Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy for the University of London. He was appointed Dean of Canterbury in 1857. His edition of the Greek Testament, in four volumes, with a revised text and an English commentary, was the work of twenty years. He also translated Homer's "Odyssey" into English elevensyllable blank verse, and produced several volumes of graceful original poetry and pleasant books of travel, besides many sermons and essays, and a little treatise on English grammar. We noticed at Christmas a beautiful volume of views along the Riviera, sketched by him, with narrative and description. He was a frequent tourist. His conciliatory disposition, and the openness and candour of his mind, engaged the esteem both of Churchmen and Dissenters, in spite of all differences of opinion. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co. Messrs, Maull and Co.

The Bishop of Exeter has declined to allow himself to be nominated for a seat on the School Board for that city. His Lordship's sister, Miss Temple, is, however, a candidate.

Robert Howlison, West Linton, Peeblesshire, has been presented with an address and a purse containing twenty-five sovereigns, by a number of friends, on the occasion of his

Professor Seeley resumed his review of the age of Goethe and Schiller to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution yesterday week. The substance of his second lecture—on the qualities, characteristics, and works of Goetho—is thus Giron by the Schiller Padian Control of the Cont is thus given by the Scotsman:—Realism was the first characteristic of Goethe; he was a realist in art, and his imaginated of characteristic to work upon. What he tion had a vast fund of observation to work upon. What he wanted was a biographical subject, and with such subjects he was most at home when he had studied them at first hand. For that reason he liked best to describe himself, so much so For that reason he liked best to describe himself, so much so that he had gone so far as to speak of the mass of his works as one great chapter of personal confession. His second characteristic was grace; no writer that ever lived had that gift in a more eminent degree. The third characteristic of Goethe, and one of perhaps greater importance than either of the others, was that he possessed them both in perfection. There were, however, very striking and very distinct limitations to Goethe's intellect and power. He had ever an unconquerable aversion to mathematics, logic, and metaphysics, Professor Seeley was inclined to think that this aversion was due to the fact that those three sciences came under the category of fact that those three sciences came under the category of abstract sciences; and Goethe's mind ever required to be arrested, in the first place at least, by the concrete. That Goethe was rather a sage than a philosopher. Professor Sceley closed his lecture by shortly and ably criticising the works of

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Amidst the flood of extra-Parliamentary utterance which has run so high of late, the efforts of young members have been adequately conspicuous. Some of them have been so vigorous as to be going about repeating themselves—notably Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Auberon Herbert, the latter apparently playing the faithful squire to the former adventurous knight, who is continuous in his tilting against the bad giant, defective army organisation. One of Mr. Herbert's appearances was in conjunction with that of Mr. Seely, jun., the other, and indeed the senior, member for Nottingham, who, having a good point of departure in political life, which is sufficiently obvious to the initiated, has started well in Parliamentary life, inasmuch as he fought the battle of his party at Nottingham, undaunted by a first ill-success, until he achieved its membership. His appearances in the House, though few, were of good augury; and somehow, when he is thought of as a public man, an idea is generated that he has a polarity towards effice. Indeed, some people were expecting during the recent Ministerial reconstruction to hear Mr. Seely's name mentioned as a probability in connection with some of the initiate offices which had to be filled up. At any rate, his speech to his constituents at Nottingham deserves Ministerial recognition in some way; for a more decided and, to a certain extent, powerful defence of the Government against the strictures, which are almost censures, now prevalent, could hardly have been pronounced. In referring to the tendency towards office of Mr. Seely, it should be stated that he is just in such a position as to care nothing for place, using that word in its baser sense, though he may be influenced by a laudable ambition to serve Amidst the flood of extra-Parliamentary utterance which has as to care nothing for place, using that word in its baser sense, though he may be influenced by a laudable ambition to serve

as to care nothing for place, using that word in its baser sense, though he may be influenced by a laudable ambition to serve the State.

Amongst the members the product of the last general election who excited expectation, judging from his exposition of himself and his qualities during his canvass, was Mr. J. D. Lewis, who won Devonport for the Liberal party against a very strong Conservative opposition. To some extent this expectation has been fulfilled, for when he has addressed the House he has developed with proper in-Parliamentary modification the same qualities as characterised him when he was working for his seat; and the only drawback which he is likely to experience is that he sits for a dockyard berough. A politician, whose creed is peace and economy in the public services, who represents a constituency immensely if not altogether leavened with a taste for sharing in the disbursement of the public money, is curiously hampered, and has to trim and refine his principles so as to render them consistent with the retaining of his seat. Much of this was to be observed in a speech lately delivered by Mr. J. D. Lewis at Devonport, in which he had to give up for the deckyard at that place a great deal that was meant for mankind, speaking of mankind in the Liberal-party sense. But we managed ingeniously be vindicate himself, both as a member with a specialty in representation and a politician of pronounced opinions. As to the other member, Mr. Montagu Chambers, who was heard on the same occasions, and who had to struggle with the sam difficulties, he is too practised in the art of making speeches which he are apparently all candour and yet manage to preserve a necessary reservation, while he throws himself so heartily into the words which he is uttering at any particular moment that he could only be a little more bring a strate Liberalism with dockyard Conservation, while he throws himself so heartily into the words which he is untering at any particular moment than he could only be a little more bring the sur Amongst the members the product of the last general

It is to be feared that the awful anxiety and suspense under which the public has been suffering in regard to the cause of Mr. Otway's retirement from office has not been very much allayed by his utterance a day or two ago to his constituents at Chatham. He, being a dockyard member, and at the same time a member of the Government, must have had his special trials; and when it is ascertained that he left office on account of a difference of opinion on a point of policy—foreign policy, of course—though he continues to be mysterious as to the immediate subject-matter of dissent, by, as it were, collating the dockyard member with the Under-Secretary for collating the dockyard memoer with the Under-Secretary loss Foreign Affairs, and looking to the peculiar circumstances of the time, it is just possible to guess what policy he prefers. Thus good reason may be found for the action he has taken, without, as has been done in some cynical quarters, attributing to him anything of that rodent instinct which causes the desertion of a falling house.

The mistrust which has been evinced at Bradford and Halifax of two of the special representatives of liberal opinion in the Ministry is intelligible only on the ground of an increasing belief in a retrograde course on the part of the Government, to which it is assumed Mr. Forster in the Cabinet, and Mr. Stansfeld as one on the very verge of that inner council, have implicitly yielded. Certainly a vote of no confidence in those gentlemen—who were conceived, for the best of reasons, to have, as it were, their boroughs in their pockets—is an anomaly which is significant.



THE LATE SORTIES FROM PARIS—THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE, CHAMPS ELYSEES. (SKETCH DY DALLOON POST.)

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Mr. J. G. Lawrie, an eminent scientific and practical ship-builder, of Glasgow, has, during the past month, delivered a lecture on the causes of the loss of the Captain. Mr. Lawrie showed that the Captain capsized merely because she was topshowed that the Captain capsized merely because she was top-heavy, and he illustrated his conclusions by models floated in a tank of water. It is the opinion of this eminent authority that almost any ship in the country if sent to sea without ballast might be capsized in a gale; and the fault in the case of the Captain simply was that she had not weight enough in the bottom to balance the weight of masts and other top-hamper when acted upon by a strong wind. Mr. Lawrie maintained the doctrine, to which we have long endeavoured to give expression, that turret-ships must henceforth occupy a prominent position in payal warfare; and the problem now to maintained the doctrine, to which we have long endeavoured to give expression, that turret-ships must henceforth occupy a prominent position in naval warfare; and the problem now to be considered is in what way they may be rendered most safe and most serviceable. Mr. Reed's device of a breastwork is clearly an alteration in the wrong direction, as it both renders the vessel more topheavy than she would otherwise be and increases the area of target exposed to the enemy's fire. This breastwork, it may be explained, consists of an oblong iron-plated box, placed on the centre of the deck, through which box the chimneys, turrets, and ventilators rise; and this box is decked over so as to constitute an upper deck, but much narrower than the deck on which the box is set. Now, seeing that the turrets have to rise through this box, that their weight will not only be greater but higher in consequence, and that the weight of the box itself is also additional, while it will be inoperative in buoying up the side depressed by a beam wind until the vessel has been so much listed that she will be likely to go over altogether, it follows that a vessel provided with Mr. Reed's breastwork will be more liable to capsize than if constructed on Ericsson's monitor model, where a single strong turret is set on a low deck. The intention of Mr. Reed's breastwork was not to give additional stability, but to obviate the risk of accidental leaks. additional stability, but to obviate the risk of accidental leaks But such risks may be obviated by simpler means, and the main effect of the breastwork will be to increase the top weight and the consequent instability. American monitors have been sailed across the Atlantic and round Cape Horn. They have suffered from various casualties and imperfections, none of them has ever been capsized; and the right course for the Admiralty would have been to adopt the American model, with such improvements in the structure as our most competent practical builders could have suggested, instead of trusting to the untried crudities of Mr. Reed and Captain Coles.

In a late number of the Centralblatt Dr. Cyon recounts some experiments which show that urea is secreted by the liver, and is only expreted by the kidneys. The functions of the liver are now found to be more numerous than at one time was suspected. It was always known to be the producer of the bile, but has been more recently found to be also the manufacturer of fat, and the Banting system for diminishing obesity is based upon this discovery.

It would appear from recent investigation that the sex of plants is capable of being changed by the accident of climate or locality. At a late meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Science it was stated by Mr. Meehan that a species of dock which in Europe is hermaphrodite, becomes unisexual in America. The same thing has been observed to occur in other plants, one of which is the strawberry.

plants, one of which is the strawberry.

The late experiments upon artillery have led to various devices for ascertaining the velocity of the flight of the ball, which generally act on the principle of threads or wires being placed across hoops set at measured distances, through which hoops the ball passes, separating the wires, and thereby breaking an electric current passing through them, which breaks are made to act upon an appropriate time-measuring instrument, or chronograph, and so show the speed of the instrument, or chronograph, and so show the speed of the flight. From the velocity the resistance of the air may be deduced, and it is found that for a given weight the resistance is less as the shot is elongated up to a certain length; also that for speeds of 950 ft. to 1050 ft. per second the resistance varies as the sixth power of the velocity, from 1070 ft. to 1400 ft. as the cube, and for velocities higher than this as the

Sir William Mansfield, it is gratifying to find, gives the weight of his authority in favour of Lord Elcho's proposal that all able-bodied men within certain ages not in the ranks of the volunteers shall be liable to be balloted for in the militia, without the power of providing a substitute, the militia in its turn furnishing recruits to the regular army. In face of the great armaments of other nations, there is no way of securing safety for this rich and unprotected country except that of safety for this rich and unprotected country except that of compelling every individual in it to contribute his proportion compelling every individual in it to contribute his proportion of physical effort for its defence. Our Navy is only our first line of defence, and it is quite possible that it may be disabled by an enterprising enemy using submarine guns, locomotive torpedoes, or other novel and secret expedients of destruction which our naval guardians have never taken into account. No risks should be run in so weighty a matter; and it is, therefore, indispensable that, even if our first line of defence should fail, we shall not be at the mercy of an invader.

Mr. Henry Draper has lately exhibited to the Dublin chemical club some specimens of a new preparation called thymol, intended as a substitute for carbolic acid, and destitute of all unpleasant smell. It is obtained from the Thymus vulgaris, or horsemint. It melts at 44 deg. centigrade, and is soluble in 300 parts of water. The oil of thyme has long been used as a remedy for the toothache—a distinction it no doubt owes to its antiseptic properties.

Steel rails are now coming largely into use in America, and it appears probable that before many years their employment will be almost universal. It is stated that there are now about 50,000 miles of railway in America which it is proposed to lay with these rails; and, as about 100 tons of rails are required for a mile of road, the aggregate requirement for America alone is about five millions of tons.

M. Place has lately been making experiments upon the conducting power of the nerves, from which it appears that the rapidity of propagation of motor impulses is about 33 metres It has also been found that the rapidity of per second. pagation is greater in the circumferential than in the central portions of the nerves.

Dr. Richardson has lately published some speculations on the nature of sleep in the *Popular Science Review*, in which he maintains that sleep is produced by "a molecular change in the nervous structure itself of the cerebro spinal system." It is, however, quite as difficult to account for this change as to account for the sleep; and we should prefer to define sleep to be the repose of the muscles of the mind. All muscles of the voluntary kind require repose to recruit their structure.

From the annual report, it appears that the gardens of the Dublin Zoological Society have been very successful, the number of visitors being 136,000, and a considerable balance lies in favour of the society.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RISE OF PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Odling, F.R.S., the Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, on Thursday week, gave the first of a course of eleven lectures on Davy's Discoveries in Chemistry. After stating that the time of Davy's work was one of great chemical activity, he demonstrated it to be a direct development of the immediately preceding epoch, which was mainly characterised by two great generalisations:—1, the discovery of the fact and the conception of the idea of distinct kinds of matter presenting themselves in the gaseous or aerial state; and, 2, the marked distinction between elementary and compound bodies. The Professor then described and illustrated the methods by which Black, in 1756, succeeded in obtaining "fixed air," or carbonic acid gas, from chalk or limestone by the action of heat or of acids, this being the first discovery of an air different from that of our atmosphere. Black also found that during the reconversion of quicklime into chalk in the atmosphere nothing escaped from the lime, which, on the contrary, increased in weight. Soon after, Cavendish obtained the inflammable gas hydrogen by the action of sulphuric acid upon metals, and the non-inflammable gas, nitric oxide, by the action of nitric Thursday week, gave the first of a course of eleven lecturgas hydrogen by the action of sulphuric acid upon metals, and the non-infiammable gas, nitric oxide, by the action of nitric acid upon metals; and he inferred that the inflammable gas came from the metals and the non-inflammable gas from the acid. These advances were followed up by Priestley's discovery of nitrous oxyde, or laughing-gas, and also of oxygen, or dephtogisticated air, by heat, from nitre, red oxide of mercury, red lead, or manganese; and by Scheele's evolving chlorine from manganese by means of muriatic acid and heat. Reverting to old theories, Professor Odling alluded to Hales's idea that all airs are identical, and that their peculiar properties are due to impurities; which notion was adopted by Priestley, but demonstrated to be erroneous by Lavoisier and by Scheele's discovery of the composition of ordinary air (oxygen Scheele's discovery of the composition of ordinary air (oxygen and nitrogen), in 1777, and the discovery of the composition of water (oxygen and hydrogen), by Cavendish, in 1781, confirmed by Lavoisier. Davy's researches on flame and his discovery of the compound nature of the alkalies were brilliant results of the above-mentioned generalisations.

COLOUR AND PURITY OF WATER

Professor Tyndall gave the first Friday evening discourse Professor Tyndall gave the first Friday evening discourse of the season on the 20th inst. He began by exhibiting the scattering of light, by means of a beam from the electric lamp, which revealed its track by illuminating the dust floating in the darkened room. These particles reflected the light; and when they were removed by burning in any part of the beam, darkness was produced; this being due, not to smoke, but to pure space. If the air were perfectly pure in a dark room, a ray of light projected into it would be invisible. This mode of testing air the Professor has applied to the examination of water. After referring to the failure of the expedition to observe the solar celipse on Dec. 22, at Oran in Algiers, he described the method he adopted, on his returning home in the Urgent, to utilise the opportunities afforded for investigating Urgent, to utilise the opportunities afforded for investigating the causes of the varying colours of sea-water. He brought home nineteen bottles collected at different spots from Gibraltar home nineteen bottles collected at different spots from Gibraltar to Spithead, and he exhibited the results of the examination in atabular form, which tended to show that the yellowish water on the coast holds a large quantity of matter in suspension; that in the green water further from land these particles are fewer and more finely divided, and that the blue water of the deep ocean is comparatively free. He then showed how certain colours in the prismatic spectrum may be quenched by monochromatic light; and he said that, when a beam of solar light entered the sea, the invisible heat rays were first absorbed, then the red, next the green, and finally the blue; but, if the light encountered particles in the water, the green rays would be reflected, otherwise they would be wholly quenched. Deep and perfectly pure water would appear quite black, like a sea of ink. A white dinner plate, lowered by a rope into the sea, always appeared green; and the Professor stated that, if this plate were ground to powder and distributed in the water, it plate were ground to powder and distributed in the water, it would in that state produce a green reflection. After showing would in that state produce a green renection. After snowing that, the purer a water is, the less does it scatter the rays of a beam of light, he proceeded to test various specimens of the water supplied by the London companies. That from Lambeth was the worst, since a most brilliant beam was produced; while some very pure water from the Lake of Geneva gave only a faint blue line. The Professor next exhibited the effects of filtering upon water, and remarked on the extreme difficulties of obtaining it perfectly pure, except by distillation or dissolving ice under peculiar conditions. He then commented upon the inextanustible supply of pure water obtainable from the English chalk formation, easily accessible to the metro-polis, and he described and illustrated the method adopted by Mr. Homersham, at the works at Caterham, to deprive it of its objectionable hardness. In reference to this purified water, as supplied to Canterbury, Dr. Tyndall dilated upon its brightness, clearness, and softness; its uniform temperature, and its freedom from surface contamination and organic matter; of which last he gave experimental evidence by contrasting it with the wrater supplied to the Boyel Institution; and he read or which last he gave experimental evidence by contrasting it with the water supplied to the Royal Institution; and he read extracts from the report on the subject by Professors Graham, Miller, Hofmann, and Frankland, testifying to the great importance of the water from the chalk being applied to the supply of the metropolis, which opinion he fully indorsed.

The President, Sir Henry Holland, Bart, was in the chair; and the Count and Countess of Paris, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, General Sabine, and other distinguished persons were among the audience.

THE CREATION OF BEAUTY A LAW OF LIFE.

The Rev. W. H. Channing, B.A., gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Laws of Human Life as revealed in History, on Baturday last. He began with a few remarks on the lamentable war between the two most enlightened nations of Furney and they deployed the defected and dangers of modern societies, more especially the inordinate passion for wealth, the extreme restlessness manifested in the passion for wearth, the extreme restressness mannested in the incessant demand for change, the immediate juxtaposition of a high degree of luxury and refinement with sordid poverty and brutality, and the deficiency of reverence for man who had been made in the likeness of God. He then characterised man's superiority ever the animals as consisting in his being an artistic creature, a 1 he defined the first law of human life to be the creation of beauty. He dilated upon the adaptation of our senses to the perception, interpretation, and appreciation of the beautiful, and dwelt more especially upon the tion of the beautiful, and dwelt more especially upon the delight to be obtained by the culture of the eye and ear. He next referred to Plato's exposition of the works of God, the creator of beauty, and the law of symmetry exhibited in them, as the types of form, adapted for use, and all tending towards perfection. Mr. Channing next commented on art, as practised by the ancients; and first referred to the evidences of reverence to the external world above by the Egyptisms in their applituators and the organizations. shown by the Egyptians in their architecture and the ornaments in their temples, especially in Thebes, which he considers to be an expression of their spiritual life; and then, adverting to Greek art, he characterised in a most vivid manner the immortal works of the age of Pericles—the erection and adornment of the Parthenon; the statue of the Goddess, the grandest conception of genius of the type of womanhood and idea of the form of beauty; special reference being made to the priceless specimens of the frieze and other parts of the temple in the British Museum. Art (he said) fell in Greece because she betrayed her trust. Reverting to our own time, he pointed out the lessons to be derived from ancient experience, and endeavoured to show how social life might be rendered more beautiful—a great object of the life of the late Prince Consort; and he expressed a hope that the Hall of Science, lately erected to the memory a hope that the Hall of Science, lately erected to the memory of the Prince, together with the Crystal Palace, the Govern-ment schools of art, and similar institutions, might conduce to so admirable a purpose.

NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF MUSCLE.

Professor M. Foster began his second lecture on the Nutrition of Animals by the statement that every living thing Nutrition of Animals by the statement that every living thing and substance moves, feels, feeds, breathes, and wastes, in various degrees. It feels in order to move, it feeds and breathes that it may feel and move, and it wastes in doing so. The body is composed of members, organs, and tissues having all these functions, but in some they are overshadowed by the exaltation of others. Thus muscle is chiefly given over to the task of movement, yet feels and breathes. Muscle, the lean part of meat, copiously charged with blood and nerves, is a very important portion of the body, and by far the largest part of our food is devoted to its nutrition. Attached to a bone at its two ends by tendons, it gives rise to motion by its faculty of contraction when stimulated, and the amount of contraction (measurable by raising a weight) is the index of the vitality of a muscle. Contractility augments with the life of the muscle, wanes as it wanes, and vanishes when it dies. Death generally means the death of the brain, but the turning-point is the death of the heart through the imperious demand of the generally means the death of the brain, but the turning-point is the death of the heart through the imperious demand of the brain for fresh blood. In a swoon the heart stops and the life of the brain flickers; but when the heart stops and the life of the brain flickers; but when the heart stops and it revives. In warm-blooded animals irrevocable death ensues when the heart stops even for a few minutes. Muscle, however, lives some time after the death of the heart and brain; and in cold-blooded animals maintains its contractility even after the removal of the heart and brain—a fact probably due to its getting up a store of food and oxygen, and to its power of discharging its waste products. Muscle is composed of water, carbonic gas, ammonia, and a little sulphur, phosphorus, and iron, and is a most complex and unstable compound; its structure being comparable to an inverted pyramid, built up in a most mysterious manner. Living muscle has been shown, by the researches of Dr. Bence Jones, to be of an alkaline character, while dead muscle is acid. It is supple, extensible, not easily broken, transparent, and elastic; while dead muscle is stiff, friable, non-elastic, and opaque. There is probably a reservoir of energy in dead muscle, which goes off gradually as decomposition ensues; and this last may be arrested by freezing. On thawing, the contractility of the muscle revives for a time and then wanes away. These mysterious phenomena are probably partially of a mechanical character. is the death of the heart through the imperious demand of the mena are probably partially of a mechanical character.

On Friday next, Feb. 3, Mr. William Spottiswoode, treasurer, R.S. and R.I., will lecture on Some Experiments on Successive Polarisation of Light, made by Sir Charles Wheat-

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the

United Kingdom during the week ending Jan. 21:—
In London the births of 1187 boys and 1175 girls, in all
2362 children, were registered last week. The deaths registered were 1846, showing a decline of but 50 upon those in the previous week. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2114, and the deaths 1667 per week; after making due allowance for increase deaths 1667 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2325 births and 1834 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 37, and the deaths 12, above, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 453 deaths, including 188 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 68 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 5 from typhus, 12 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 16 from simple continued fever, and 17 from diarrhea. The fatal cases of smallpox in London last week showed an increase of 53 upon those returned in the previous week. In the eight weeks ending last Saturday the deaths from this disease have averaged 95 per week. In the two smallpox hospitals at Islington averaged 95 per week. In the two smallpox hospitals at Islington and Hampstead 5 and 17 deaths were respectively registered last week. After distributing these 22 fatal cases among the districts from which the patients were admitted, it appears that of the 188 deaths 72 belonged to the east group of districts, 40 to the west, 30 to the north, 29 to the south, and 17 to the cento the west, 30 to the north, 29 to the south, and 17 to the central. The number in each of these groups of districts showed a nearly equally large increase upon the previous week, except in the central districts, where the increase was comparatively small. The death register only gave information as to vaccination or otherwise in 83 of the 183 fatal cases of smallpox last week; of these 66 were returned as unvaccinated; and, assuming that the same proportion prevailed in the whole 188 cases, it follows that 142 of these deaths last week were of children or adults who had not had the protective advantage of vaccination. Dr. J. H. Bridges, Poor-Law Board medical inspector for the metropolitan district, in a recent report gives some statistics upon the relative mortality among vaccinated and unvaccinated cases which cannot be too generally known. and unvaccinated cases which cannot be too generally known.

Between Dec. 1 and Jan. 6 286 smallpox patients were admitted into the hospital at Hampstead. Of these 196 had been vaccinated, 84 were unvaccinated. Among the vaccinated the deaths were 8, or 4 per cent; among the unvaccinated 27

deaths, or 32 per cent, occurred.

During the week ending Saturday, the 21st inst., 5230 births and 4376 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 31 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:-London, their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 30 per 1000; Portsmouth, 12; Norwich, 31; Bristol, 29; Wolverhampton, 22; Birmingham, 34; Leicester, 30; Nottingham, 28; Liverpool, 51; Manchester, 29; Salford, 33; Bradford, 29; Leeds, 26; Sheffield, 25; Hull, 31; Sunderland, 27; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 28. Smallpox caused 257 deaths last week in these seventeen towns—an increase of 82 upon the previous week. Of these 257 deaths, 188 occurred in London, 65 in Liverpool, 2 in Manchester, and 1 each in Salford and Hull. The annual death-rate from this disease last week in London. The annual death-rate from this disease last week in London was 3 per 1000 of the estimated population, while in Liverpool it was 7 per 1000. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 30 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 33 per 100, and in Dublin 35.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF DURHAM.

The Right Hon. Beatrice Frances, Countess of Durham, died, at Lambton Castle, on the 21st inst. Her Ladyship was confined, on the previous Wednesday, of her thirteenth child and ninth son. She was born July 21, 1835, the second daughter of his Grace James, present Duke of Abercorn, K.G., by Lady Louisa Jane Russell, his wife, daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford; and was married, May 23, 1854, to George Frederick D'Arcy, Earl of Durham.

SIR JOHN KIRKLAND.

Sir John Kirkland, whose death is announced, was Agent-General for the recruiting service of the United Kingdom and Receiver-General of Crown Rents for Middlesex, for which county, as well as for Kent and Herts, he was a justice of the peace. He was born in 1796, the eldest son of the late John Kirkland, Esq., a magistrate of Glasgow, by Sybilla, his wife, sister of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Avoch, Ross-shire. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him at her Majesty's coronation in 1838. Sir John married, first, 1819, Augusta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Major-General J. A. Vesey, which lady died in 1824; and secondly, in 1828, Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Charles Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex. He was left a widower only a few months ago. months ago.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., died on the 19th inst. He was born in 1804, the third son of the late John Denison, Esq, M.P., of Orsington, Notts, by Charlotte, his second wife, daughter of Samuel Estwick, Esq., M.P., and was, consequently, younger brother of the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, and of the late Right Rev. Edward Denison, Bishop of Salisbury. Sir William, who was educated at Eton and Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1826, attained the rank of Colonel in 1857; Major-General, 1869; and Lieutenant-General, 1870. He received the honour of knighthood in 1846, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil) in 1856. Possessed of energy, military knowledge, and administrative ability, he filled with credit several colonial appointments. In 1846 he was constituted Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania, and in 1854 became Governor-General of New South Wales. From November, 1860, to March, 1866, he was Governor of Madras, and acted temporarily as Governor-General of India from the death of the Earl of Elgin to the arrival of Sir John Lawrence. He married, Nov. 29, 1838, Caroline Lucy, daughter of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., by whom he leaves issue.

SIR JOHN FIFE.

SIR JOHN FIFE.

Sir John Fife, Kt., died at Reedsmouth House, Northumberland, on the 15th inst. He was born, in 1795, the eldest son of Mr. William Fife, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Adopting the medical profession, he became a member of the College of Surgeons; and served the office of Mayor of his native town in 1840, when he received knighthood for his exertions in repressing a Chartist outbreak. He was again Mayor of Newcastle in 1843, and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant in 1853. He was also J.P. for Newcastle and for Argyllshire, and honorary M.A. of the University of Durham. Sir John Fife raised the corps of Newcastle rifle volunteers, and commanded it for ten years. He married, in 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Bainbridge, Esq., by whom he leaves a son, William Henry Fife, Esq., married to Caroline Jane, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart.

SIR LUKE SMITHETT.

Sir Luke Smithett, Kt., J.P. for the borough of Dover and a D.L. of Kent, died, at Dover, on the 17th inst. Sir Luke was born, in 1800, the son of the late Mr. Luke Smithett. From 1825 to 1854 he commanded one of H.M. packets on the Irish and Dover stations. In 1840 he conveyed, in the steamer Ariel, H.R.H. Prince Albert to England, prior to his marriage with the Queen. In 1854 he assisted, at Calais, in the embarkation of the French army for the Baltic; and, in 1855, was selected to pilot the yacht which brought the Emperor and Empress of the French to this country. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour and a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by patent in 1862. Sir Luke married, 1827, Jane Dalrymple, daughter of the late Captain Sir John Hamilton, R.N., by whom he leaves issue.

SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

Sir George Hayter, Knight, K.L.S., Principal Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty, died on the 18th inst., at 238, Maryleboneroad. He was born in St. James's-street, London, in 1792, the son of Mr. Charles Hayter, Professor of Perspective to H.R.H. Princess Charlotte, and at an early age gave indications of his future career, obtaining while very young two medals in the Royal Academy. In 1815 he was appointed Painter of Miniatures and Portraits to Princess Charlotte, and to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. In 1816 he went to Rome and there studied until 1819, when he was elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke. Subsequently, fixing his residence in London, he became eminent as a historical and portrait painter. In 1826 he revisited Italy, becoming a member of the academies of Parma, Florence, Venice, and Bologna. On his way home, he sojourned for some time at the Courts of Charles X, and Louis Philippe, and painted many portraits in Paris. In 1831 he returned to London to paint a portrait of her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and of the late Duchess of Kent. In 1837 he was appointed Painter of Portraits to her Majesty, in 1841 nominated Historical Painter in Ordinary, and in 1842 he received the honour of knighthood. He was author of "The Appendix to the 'Hortus Ericœus Woburnensis.'" He married, first, 1809, Sarah, daughter of John Milton, Esq.; secondly, 1846, Helena Cecilia, daughter of John Burke, Esq., and widow of George Hyde. Esq.; and thirdly, 1863, Martha Carey, daughter of William Miller, Esq.; and was left a widower for the third time, in 1867.

DR. MAYO.

Thomas Mayo, M.D., F.R.S., formerly President of the College of Physicians, and a well-known medical writer, died, at Gorsham, on the 13th inst. He was born in London, in 1790, the son of the late John Mayo, M.D., and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. He took the degree of M.D. in 1819, and in 1856 filled the president's chair of the Royal College of Physicians in London. He also acted for many years as physician to the Marylebone Infirmary. Dr. Mayo's principal works are "Elements of the Pathology of the Mind" (1838), "Clinical Facts and Reflections" (1847), "Outlines of Medical Proof Revised" (1850), and a treatise "On Medical Testimony and Evidences in Cases of Lunacy, with Essays on Soundness of Mind" (1854).

At a meeting of the Sustentation Fund committee of the Irish Presbyterian Church, held at Belfast, it was stated that $\pm 16,500$ has been already paid into the hands of the treasurer. Thirty congregations only have refused to contribute.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

the notice to "Œdipus" in our last number. Y.—It shall have attention. N, Bombay.—Both solutions you give are correting. Undoubtedly; but the interest in them

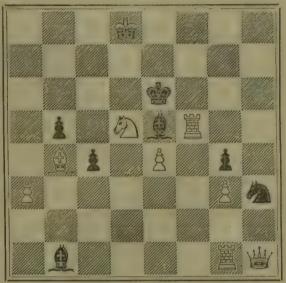
ave attention.
Both solutions you give are correct.
Both solutions you give are correct.
Both ly; but the interest in them would be greatly enhanced if momorbil verse."
solutions are all correct.
solutions are all correct.
so saldrassed to Mr. Rosenthal, "St. George's Chess Club, 20, London," will, no doubt, reach him.
lad to assist you, but have not space to teach you the "moves and lad to assist you, but have not space to

6. P to Q B 3rd 6. Castles 7. P to Q 4th

envoured to view the question submitted to cur dicision by your ight of which it is susceptible. The result to our mind is that forfeited the game.

M. T.—It would save all concerned much trouble if, before sending your must for publication, you were to weigh them in scales less partial than you

PROBLEM No. 1405. By-Mr. I. W. ABBOTT. BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is one of the most interesting Games played in the late contest for the Challenge Cup subscribed for by the B.C.A. The combatants in both Games were Messrs. WISKER and BURN.—(Hampe's Opening.)

Messrs, Wisker and
BLACK (Mr. W.)
P to K 4th
B to Q B 4th
P to Q Srd
Kt to K B 3rd
Kt to K B 3rd
Kt to K R 3rd
P to Q R 4th
P to Q K 4th
B to Q C R 4th
B to Q C R 4th
B to Q C R 4th
B to Q St 5rd
F to R 4th
B to Q Srd
C R 4th
C R WHITE (Mr. B.)

1, P to K 4th

2. Kt to Q B 3rd

3, P to K B 4th

4, Kt to K B 3rd

5, B to Q B 4th

6, P to K B 5th

7, P to Q 3rd

8, O to K 2nd R sq (K's side) R 2nd o Q 16 2m o K 8q lo K 18 4th to K Kt 4th to K 8tq Kt to Q 2nd kt takes P takes B to Q B 8rd to K 2nd to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. W.) it looks, on account of the exposed condition of his King. Q to Q R 2nd

41. 42. Q takes B P

n, &c.

P to Q R 7th

P to Kt 7th

P to Kt 8th (Quee
), Q to B 7th (ch) 54. K to Q 3rd R to R 6th (ch)
55. K to Q B 4th
(1f he move the King to K 4th he will be
ated in four moves.)
Q takes B (ch),

Ptakes R (Queens) Q takes R (Queens) Q to B 7th (Ch) K to R 3rd K to K sq. 52, K to K sq Q to K 6th (ch)
53, K to Q sq P to Q R 7th
54, Q to K R 2nd (ch) K to K t 2nd
55, Q takes P
56, K to B 2nd Q to B 7th (cn)
57, K to K t 3rd
58, K to B 2ud Q to B 7th (ch),

(If he play the King to Q 5th then Black may move it to Q 6th (ch., &c.).
55.
and Black clearly wins.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHESS ORGAN.—Chess amateurs will regret to learn that the excellent chess department of the Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin is on the point of being discontinued. The loss of such an organ to the chess community of the United States would at any time have been great; it is intensified now by the fact of its occurring at the very moment when a project is on foot for organising an International Chess Congress at New York.

OBITUARY.—We are sorry to record the death of a most accomplished provincial chessplayer. Mr. Francis D. Zachary, of Areley Hall, Stourport, died recently, after a lingering filness. Chess in Worcestershire sustains by this event a severe loss. To considerable book knowledge of the game, Mr. Zachary added much original talent for it; and his never failing courtesy made it almostequally pleasant to win of or lose to him. We regret also having to announce the death of the Rev. E. J. Cordner, president of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club; and that of Mr. J. Thomson, an old and sk Iful player in American chess circles, who died lately in New York.

RETURNING FROM THE PANTOMIME.

RETURNING FROM THE PANTOMIME.

After the final phase of scenic transformation upon the stage of the Royal Hilarity Theatre, where the nimble feats of Harlequin and Columbine, the comical freaks of Clown and Pantaloon, are exchanged for a dream-like vision of the fairy realms of Chancifancia, with a golden glimpse of Benevolian beauty and tenderness beyond them, it is a very serious business to take the children safely home. Half-past eleven o'clock at night is too late for such little ones to be knocking about in town, even though papa and mamma have their private carriage at the box door quite ready to convey them in a quarter of an hour to their own house. But for those who live at Sydenham or at Blackheath, and trust to the last railway train, at midnight, for their return to a suburban villa, the necessity of catching a cab and driving fast to Charing-cross or Victoria station, with a party of tired or excited youngsters, is rather an anxious affair. They manage somehow to get to the railway-station in plenty of time; and it is worth while to observe, as shown in our Illustration, the assemblage on the platform before the train starts. The childless gentleman and lady, a well-looking couple, who stand talking with a very disengaged young fellow and his sister, towards our left, have not much notion of the trouble experienced by that careful mother, in the striped showl, and the weary father—him in spectacles, a hard-worked City accountant—with their two girls and boy, one scarcely able to stand, from her fatigue, another gazing in baby bewilderment at the flaring gas-lights, and the third stopping their way to ask some foolish question. The pleasant family to our right, a handsome pair in the prime of life, with a bright little daughter of ten years and a son of cight, are evidently more at their case; they are better accustomed to manecurving in company, and have often travelled together, for they keep in a compact group, instead of staring and straggling; while Mamma ties the neck-strings of Flossy's velv and bedtime. Let them burn the nasty weed in the conservatory, "to poison vermin that infest the plants," at any convenient hour to-morrow morning.

WILDFOWL IN JANUARY.

It is difficult to realise the change that advancing civilisation has effected in the aspect of our country. The increase in population and the necessary growing demand for land have induced agriculturists to utilise waste lands and tracts of barren moor that formerly covered a large portion of our island. Luckless often was the fate of the stranger who, but a few years back, found himself in the midst of that country which is now dotted over with farm buildings and cottages. Then, in vain would he have listened for human voices. There would have been nothing to break the dull, dead silence but the monotonous drumming of the snipe, or the startled cry of some wild duck roused from its marshy retreat. At the present time, the merry shout of the labourer is there heard; while in autumn the land is yellow with its rich harvest. So now it would be no easy task to find a quiet nook, such as that depicted by the Artist, Mr. Goddard. The naturalist or the sportsman, indeed, might tell us where we could still find such a place, far away from any populous district. It is difficult to realise the change that advancing civilisation

district.

It is the very spot for wildfowl, on the bank of some unmolested pool. January has scattered down from the grey sky above the snowy feathers of the moulting year, and the frozen ground is carpeted with their glistening plumes. Deep in the snow has the wild duck dug itself a cradle, in which to doze away the idle hours of the day. On the margin of the pool the yellow flags are drooping in their decay. For generations past have they flourished, withered, and then sunk into the black mud below, where innumerable molluscæ are engendered, a dainty feast for the water-birds. The bushes, with their gnarled roots imbedded in the soft peaty bank, form a welcome shelter from the chilly winter winds.

But I must formally introduce the occupants of this

welcome shelter from the chilly winter winds.

But I must formally introduce the occupants of this agreeable retreat. In the foreground, to the right, we have a family party of three, whose species is better known than any other of our wildfowl. They are mallard, or common wild duck. At this period of the year they may be seen in an unenviable position, dangling in rows from the poulterers' shops. To the epicure that sight recalls the delicious flavour of the bird when adorned with its piquant dressing of cayenne pepper and lemon. Very different are the reminiscences it awakens in the mind of the sportsman. He beholds again the wild wintry moors, or the slushy fens, when the snow-drift yields wintry moors, or the slusby feas, when the snow-drift yields to the footsteps of the fowler, at whose approach

Alarmed, on sounding wing the wild duck soars, And plies to distant solitudes her course.

The pert-looking bird to the left is the moor-hen, familiar to all who delight to loiter on the river's bank. I have often been startled, in my evening strolls, by the quick abrupt cry of the water-hen. It may be seen darting about in the meadows, searching for seed, or feeding and sporting on in the meadows, searching for seed, or feeding and sporting on our lawns. This bird has a curious method of concealing itself when surprised—it dives under the water and seeks shelter amongst the reeds, clinging to the submerged flags with its feet, its bill only being above water. A pleasant sight is its downy brood of young frolicking on a lake, while the old hen trims her sable plumage on the brink.

The beautifully-marked little birds in the background one at once pronounce to be teal. A merry lot they are; some diving and splashing in the water, or turning up the thick mud in their search for insects, while others jabber together under the bushes. They have most likely come a long journey—from the north: it may be from the frozen lakes of Iceland. or

from the north; it may be, from the frozen lakes of Iceland, or



RETURNING FROM THE PANTOMIME—THE LAST TRAIN.



THE MONTUS: JANUARY.

from the desolate mountains of Norway, the unmolested home of the wild reindeer. But few of them remain the year through, to build their reedy nests in our country.

The comical-locking bird in the centre, its head peering over the low underwood, is the bittern. Very rarely, indeed, does one meet with this strange visitant. A fugitive from man, he seeks the most desolate spots in the midst of marshy bogs. Isaiah, wishing to describe the utter desolation that would befall Babylon, said, "The Lord will make it a possession for the bittern." The curious sound emitted by this bird is well known to naturalists. I shall never forget the first time I heard it. It was in the dead of night. A few minutes before a death-like silence had reigned around, when suddenly I was startled as by the lowing of some unearthly bull. This was the booming of the bittern, the love-music with which he gladdens his mate.

Ah! I had almost forgotten the unpretentious little fellow perched on the bough to the right. He is the bright-coated kingfisher. He appears to be in the land of dreams, and to be oblivious to all around him. If so, he sleeps with one eye open; for soon we shall see him dart down, like a flash of light, gently skim over the surface of the pool, and return to his perch, as quick as thought, with a finny captive in his bill. The kingfisher makes its nest in a deep hole, scooped cut in the bank of some river, where it deposits its glossy white eggs in a nest composed of fishbones. It is absurd to class this royal-robed bird with the wildfowl, though I regret to say that several have been seen hanging up at the gamedealers' sheps.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

At length, after repeated postponements on account of the frest, the Finchley meeting has taken place. It was tolerably successful, though nothing of note was performed there, and the various races were of merely passing interest. An outlay of £1000 has placed Sterling firmly at the head of the Two Thousand quotations, though King of the Forest treads closely on his heels, and even money has been betted between them. As the Guincas is, unfortunately, Sterling's only important engagement, he is sure to start for it, and this would in some measure account for his great favouritism. There is very little Derby news. Général is now out every day, and if he stands a preparation is sure to be very dangerous. Bothwell is decidedly out of favour, and his stable companion, Ringwood, seems likely to supersede him in the betting. Balvenie's death, which has recently taken place from inflammation, is a a great less to Danebury. He was a wonderfully highly-tried horse, and in private could always beat Cricklade, while little Steppe never had a chance with him; but he must have been a thorough rogue, for he never showed anything like this form in public. At length, after repeated postponements on account of the

little Steppe never had a chance with him; but he must have been a thorough rogue, for he never showed anything like this form in public.

There were several coursing-meetings last week, but the only one of importance was that of the Coole (Cork) Club. Lord Lurgan ran three greyhounds in the Coole Cup; two were put out in the first round, while his Lordship's recent purchase, Running Stream, which has been renamed Master Robinson, went down before Prince Patrick in the first ties. The latter eventually ran up to Mer de Glace, by Matterhorn—Morning Dew. In spite of the poor form shown by the kennel, Lord Lurgan's nomination is in greater demand than ever for the Waterloo Cup, and it is now generally understood that Master McGrath will do battle for Ireland.

The billiard season is now at its height, and match follows made his quiet succession. On Saturday last Roberts, senior, and Joseph Bennett (the champion) played two exhibition games, both of which were won very easily by the latter, who made breaks of 112 (twice) and 145. To account for the poor show made by Roberts, we should mention that he was almost crippled by rheumatism in the arm. We have nover seen a more interesting match than that between the champion and Harry Evans, which took place at St. James's Hall on Monday last. It was played on a table with 3½-in. pockets (rather smaller than usual), and Evans was in receipt of 200 points. At the outset Bennett hardly played as well as usual, and seemed a little nervous and impatient. He missed several long losing hazards, a stroke at which he rarely fails, by the merest hairsbreadth, and, in addition to this, he was very unlucky. From 600 to 1000, however, was scored in the most masterly style; the balls broke far more luckly for him, and he had one or two opportune flukes. We have always had a very high opinion of Evans, but we never saw him play so fine a game as on this occasion. His losing-hazards are excellent; he is an adept at the spot-stroke, which he seemed to make with more confidence than Benn

able to perform at the champion meeting in April.

The President of the United States has awarded a gold chronometer watch to Captain J. Ilbery, of the ship Mikado, of London, for rescuing the crew, eight persons in all, of the American schooner Grace Clifton, of Key West, Florida, on March 19, 1870; and a gold watch to Captain John De Faye, of the ship Jalawar, of Liverpool, for receiving them from the Mikado on the 26th of that month, and conveying them to Falmouth, at which port he landed them on April 11.

A bazaar is to be held in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Thursday and Friday next, Feb. 2 and 3, on behalf of the twenty-eight life-boats which are stationed on the Irish coast, and which are under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution. The Prince and Princess of Wales have taken the bazaar under their special patronage; and the nobility of Ireland have, with hardly an exception, promised to give the undertaking their cordial support. The Marchioness of Drogheda, the Countess of Howth, the Countess of Granard, Lady Gray, Mrs. George, Mrs. T. Vance, and twenty other ladies have promised to take charge of stalls at the bazaar.

THE FARM.

THE FARM.

The late severe weather has been followed by a succession of damp, mild, foggy days; but on Wednesday last we had a return of more seasonable weather, with a slight fall of snow and several degrees of frost. Field operations, which had been resumed and preparations made for spring sowing, have again been postponed. Turnips have suffered greatly by the frest, and sheep consequently have gone back in condition. The young wheat plant, however, looks well in places after the snow, though it is somewhat backward, and from Yorkshire there are bad reports. The corn trade has been dull, the damp weather being much against samples lately thrashed out, and prices have remained pretty well as they were a fortnight since. Stock have had to trust entirely to the straw yard, in the absence of the hay crop, and make shift with a little oil-cake and the turnips which have not rotted. Feeding and lying on damp straw, more especially barley straw, is often the cause of ringworm at this season of the year among young cattle. Although not dangerous, it is very unsightly, and often causes great irritation. Carbolic acid and linsed oil, or tincture of chloride of iron, rubbed on the hairless patches once or twice a day, is generally found to effect a cure.

The committee of the Home Cattle Defence Association are very desirous of having the order rescinded which at present prohibits the removal of cattle alive out of the metropolitan district. A deputation waited on the Lords of the Privy Council Office; and Earl De Grey and Ripon, who personally would be glad to see the cordon removed, assured them the subject should be carefully considered. The law prevents all animals being moved alive from the London radius when brought to the Metropolitan Market for sale; consequently the trade is very variable, and confined almost exclusively to the town butchers. Many country butchers travel and purchase direct from the farmer or grazier, and the result of all this has been a great falling off in the London trade and the continuanc

slaughtered at the port of debarkation.

The Highland Society intend publishing the report of their transactions next month, including fourteen prize essays. The next agricultural meeting will be held at Kelso. Tenant farmers and small proprietors will in future be admitted members of the society on payment of a ten-shilling subscription. Mr. Menzies, the secretary, receives £150 increase to his salary, making a total of £850 a year. This leaves a considerable difference between the salaries of the English and Scotch secretaries. The subject of Thomson's traction engine and steam cultivation was considered; Lord Dunmore, who was present, gave an interesting account of his own experience with a six-horse-power engine and a four-furrow plough.

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The report that the Earl of Derby intends to dispose of his estates in Ireland has caused much anxiety among his tenantry, who recently held a meeting in Tipperary. The estates for years past have been excellently managed, and it was resolved that a deputation should proceed to Knowsley and represent the feelings and wishes of the numerous tenants. Mr. Bolton's sale of young bulls at the Island, in the county of Wexford, will take place on Feb. 16. The stock at the Island has long been celebrated as one of the largest and best dairying herds in the county, both in Mr. Bolton's time and his father's also. Of late years it has been increased by the purchase of high-bred cows and the hire of valuable bulls from Mr. Booth's herd at Warlaby, as much as 250 gs. being given for the use of King Richard for a single season. At the Dublin Spring Show he has been a very successful exhibitor, and last year he won the Purdon challenge cup at the Royal Irish Society's meeting at Ballinasloe.

There was a good show of horses at the old Nottingham Plough-Day Fair, and as high as 60 gs. was asked for first-class cart-horses; but the supply of stock was both small and lean, and there was little trade except at low figures, newly-calvel and down-calving cows fetching but £18 and £20 each.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

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The will of the Right Hon. Henry William Cavendish Scott Bentinck, known as Lord Henry Bentinck, formerly M.P. for North Nottingham, and heir presumptive to the dukedom of Portland, was proved in the London Court on the 19th inst., and the personal property sworn under £500,000. The executors appointed are his cousin, George Augustus Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., formerly M.P. for Taunton (only son of testator's late uncle, Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, C.B.), who alone took the grant, power being reserved to the Hon. Charles Arthur Ellis, son of Charles, Lord Howard de Walden, the other executor, to prove hereafter. The will is dated July, 1868, with three codicils 1869-70. His Lordship recites certain deeds of settlement by which estates held by him will devolve to his relatives, members of the family of Lord Howard de Walden. His Lordship has left a life interest, chargeable on his landed estates, to his sister, Lady Howard de Walden. He directs that his horses, pointers, fox and deer hounds shall be sold. He appoints his said cousin, George Augustus Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq., residuary legatee of both his real and personal estate. His Lordship died at his residence, Tathwell, Lincolnshire, on the 31st ult, aged sixty-seven.

The will of Madeline, Countess Blücher de Wahlstatt, relict of Gustave, Count Blücher de Wahlstatt, of Baden-Baden, in the grand duchy of Baden, in the kingdom of Prussia, but late of Capernwray Hall, Lancaster, was proved in London, on the 13th inst., under £18,000 personalty in England, by her nephew, George Blücher Heneage Marton,

Prussia, but late of Capernwray Hall, Lancaster, was proved in London, on the 13th inst., under £18,000 personalty in England, by her nephew, George Blücher Heneage Marton, Esq., and her sister, Mrs. Lucy Marton. The will is written in the German language, dated June, 1867, with two codicils. She leaves to her said nephew a legacy of £1000; and to her sister her diamonds and other jewellery, and all money at her banker's. To her nieces, Eliza Flower and Adelaide Mowbray, each a legacy of £1000. She bequeaths her property and estates in Germany to her nephew, Count Gustave Blücher. The residue of her property in England she leaves to the children of her late sister, Catherine H. Passy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund W. W. Passy, equally amongst them.

The will of George Smyth, Esq., was proved under £160,000;

The will of George Smyth, Esq., was proved under £160,000; that of Samuel Johns, Esq., under £60,000; and that of Henry Oakley, Esq., merchant, of Monmouth, under £25,000.

The receipts into the National Exchequer from April 1, 1870, to Jan. 21, 1871, were £50,009,626. The expenditure was £56,455,004. The balance in the Bank was £888,700.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

The Company of Fishmongers has sent £100 and the Company of Drapers 50 gs. to the Great Northern Hospital.

The Charity Organisation Society has received a donation of £100 from Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

The Earl of Derby has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Hespital for Sick Children, at Willis's Rooms,

Professor Leone Levi read a paper on Wednesday before the Social Science Association on the subject of "International Arbitration." Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., presided.

Mr. Jabez Hogg has been elected surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, in succession to Mr. Hancock, who is now one of the Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

A monument to the memory of the late Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of the Police, creeted by the members of the Metropolitan Police, in Kensal-green Cemetery, was unveiled on Tuesday afternoon.

On Wednesday Lord William Lennox gave a lecture in aid of the Sailors' Home, London Docks; and repeated it at St. Mark's School-rooms, Rawstorne-street, in aid of its funds.

The Dean of Westminster took the chair at a lecture delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall in Surrey Chapel on Monday evening. The subject chosen was "Jerusalem and its Neighbourhood."

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week shows an increase of more than 4000 over the return for the previous week. The number of vagrants relieved was 997, of whom 787 were men, 179 women, and 31 children.

The iron railings and brick wall at the bottom of Norfolk-street, Strand, have been removed. The thoroughfare thus opened to the Thames Embankment is directly opposite to the Temple station of the Metropolitan District Railway.

A demonstration of sympathy with the French Republic and of indignation at the bombardment of Paris by the German armies was held in Trafalgar-square on Monday evening. It was presided over by Mr. Odger.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yester-day week, an approximate balance-sheet of the general accounts to Jan. I was presented. The liabilities were £24,087, and the assets £120,242. The total estimated charge for the present year is £260,862.

Mr. A. Milman, of the Public Bill Office, House of Commons, has been appointed second clerk assistant. The appointments consequent on the resignation of Sir Denis Le Marchant will therefore be as follow:—Sir T. E. May, Clerk of the House of Commons; Mr. R. F. D. Palgrave, clerk assistant; Mr. A. Milman, second clerk assistant.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, Mr. Isett was clected statistical clerk, he having obtained 28 votes against 16 given for Mr. Bishop. Lord Lawrence announced that he had appointed Mr. Edgeumbe, M.A., as his private secretary. A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of putting into operation those clauses of the Education Act which relate to industrial schools.

Another meeting was held, on Tuesday, of the Mansion House French Relief Fund, the main object of which, it will be remembered, is to assist the non-combatants around Paris and other besieged places. The amount subscribed for this purpose has reached nearly £6000. Archbishop Manning made a strong approal for the inhabitants of Paris in the arount of a strong appeal for the inhabitants of Paris in the event of

Two houses in Upper Thames-street, being deprived of the support of the adjacent houses by their demolition, fell last week. There were many persons therein, and some were seriously hurt, but no lives were lost. Reference was made at the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday to the fall of these houses. It was stated that they were built in the year following the great fire of London, in 1666, and that the timber had become "as rotten as touchwood."

Professor Guthrie resumed his advanced course of lectures on "Heat and Light," at the South Kensington Museum, yesterday week, and proceeded to deal with that branch of the subject which relates to the transparency of light. He showed how that, owing to the laws of refraction, it also happens that the sun remains visible to us for some time after it has actually sunk below our horizon, or after it has "geometrically set." The Professor gave another lect ure on Tuesday.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts inaugurated its thirteenth Session on Thursday week by a conversazione at the Suffolk-street Gallery. Dr. Heinemann, professor and lecturer at the Crystal Palace, delivered an address on the principles and objects of the society.—On Thursday evening a lecture was delivered by Dr. G. G. Zerffi (Science and Art Department, South Kensington), on "Prehistoric Art," fully illustrated.

The Conference on the Neutralisation of the Black Sea met The Conference on the Neutralisation of the Black Sea met at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, and at its rising adjourned until Tuesday next. With the exception of France, the several States that were parties to the Treaty of 1856 were, as upon the previous occasion, represented by their respective Ministers at the Court of St. James's. In the absence of a representative of France at the Conference, Lord Granville confers with M. Tissot, the French Chargé-d'Affaires, before and after each meeting of the Plenipotentiaries.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho, was held at the Dispensary on Tuesday—the treasurer in the chair. The secretary read a report of the year's proceedings, and the surgeon informed the meeting that his duties had been greatly augmented by the large increase of patients during the past year, the number being between 8000 and 9000. The thanks of the meeting were passed to Mr. W. Harvey, F.R.C.S., the surgeon to the dispensary, for his great attention; and to the

chairman.

At the meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Professor Odling, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair—the following papers were read:—"On the Action of Sulphuric Acid on the Natural Alkaloids," by H. E. Armstrong. When narcotine is treated with sulphuric acid, di-methylnarcotine is produced, and by similarly treating codein a body isomeric with codenic is obtained. "On the Origin of Nitrates in Potable Waters," by Ch. Ekin. The author found that a spring near Bath derived its combined nitrogen from a fossiliferous stratum through which it passed. This observation necessitates a modification of the previous sewage-contamination theory. "On an Alkaloid from Cinchona Bark hitherto Undescribed," by D. Howard. The new alkaloid was found in the mother liquors of quinine salts. It differs greatly from quinine.——At the next meeting of the society, on Feb. 2, Dr. Frankland will read a paper "On the Development of Fungi in Potable Water."

The seventeenth annual festival of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Cairns. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions amounted to £1000.

A card of diamonds worth £600 was stolen, on Wednesday, from the shop of Mr. Cook, jeweller, in Commercial road, Stepney. The theft is supposed to have been committed by two well-dressed women who went into the shop while Mr. Cook was at dinner, and while the shopman was also absent, and left after purchasing a plain gold ring.

and left after purchasing a plain gold ring.

Mr. Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works, called a meeting of his constituents of the Tower Hamlets, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of addressing them on public affairs; but on the right hon, gentleman entering the hall it was found that a large number of his opponents who were present had determined not to allow the proceedings to go on. After several ineffectual attempts to secure order, Mr. Ayrton postponed his address to a future occasion. Motions and amendments were put by the respective parties, but in the confusion it was impossible to ascertain which was carried.

A general meeting of the subscribers of the London Orphan

A general meeting of the subscribers of the London Orphan A general meeting of the subscribers of the London Orphan Asylum was held, on Monday morning, at the London Tavern—Mr. James Capel, treasurer, presiding. The annual report stated that since the last general meeting eighty-nine orphans had been admitted, whilst one hundred had left the institution, and one had died. Including the thirty-five to be elected on Monday, there would be 436 orphans under the charity. The medical and educational reports were of a satisfactory character, as were also the reports from employers of orphans who had been educated in the asylum. The ordinary income for the year was £13,459, the expenditure being £12,342. The special receipts were £53,313; and the special expenditure, £54,233. The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the yearly festival in February.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Uranus on the 3rd, Mars on the 9th, Saturn on the 15th, Mercury on the 17th, Venus on the 21st, and Jupiter on the 28th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 13th, and most distant from it on the 26th. The following occultations will occur during the month :-

Date.	Star or Planet's Name.	Mag.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Feb. 3.	Uranus		6 14	6 57
,, 14.	B. A. C. 6161	6	17 25	18 24
,, 26.	B. A. C. 1272	6	9 17	10 23
7.5	*** * * * *.		and allow madican	COC Jan Ini

Mercury will be at his greatest elongation (26 deg. 1 min. W.) on the morning of the 11th, and will, at the beginning of the month, be very favourably situated for observation. He rises on the 5th at 6.47 a.m., on the 10th at 6.16 a.m., and on the 15th at 6.18 a.m.; and may be perceived near the castern horizon about three quarters of an heur before sunrise. On the 13th he will be in his descending node, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 17th.

Venus may be seen, during the latter part of the month, near the western horizon soon after sunset. She sets on the 5th at 6.9 p.m., on the 10th at 6.25 p.m., on the 20th at 6.57; and on the 25th at 7.14 p.m., or 1h. 44m. after the Sun. She will be near the Moon at the time of setting on the 23th.

Mars will rise at 9.28 p.m. on the 5th, 8.47 p.m on the 15th, and at 7.58 p.m. on the 25th, and may be observed afterwards throughout the night. At the present time the planet is not favourably situated, in consequence of his great distance from the Earth. The two bodies are, however, gradually approaching each other. The apparent diameter of Mars is 12.5s. on the 1st, and 15.3s. on the 25th. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 9th, and stationary among the stars on the evening of the same day. evening of the same day.

Jupiter continues to be visible during the greater part of the night. During the evening hours he may be seen at a great altitude in the southern sky. At the present time he is aituated in Taurus. On the morning of the 28th he may be seen, previous to setting, about 2 deg. north of the Moon. Eclipses, occultations, and transits of his four satellites continue to occur with great frequency. At 8 p.m. on the following evenings one or more of the satellites, with their shadows, may be observed in transit:—lst, 3rd, 19th, 24th, and 26th.

Saturn is visible as a morning star vising on the 5th at

Saturn is visible as a morning star, rising on the 5th at 5.26 a.m., on the 15th at 4.51 a.m., and on the 25th at 4.15 a.m. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 15th.

Uranus may be observed at almost any hour during the night. On the evening of the 3rd, at 7.35, he will be situated 43 sec. of arc to the south of the Moon.

A colliery has been inundated at Wheatley-hill, near Hartlepool, by which six men and one boy have been drowned.

The Portsmouth and Mansion-House Committees for relieving the widows and orphans of those who perished in the Captain have raised nearly £50,000 towards that object.

Lord Newry, a Conservative, was elected for the borough of Newry, on Monday, without opposition. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Kirk, the Liberal member.

Herapath states that on the oldest railway in England, the Stockton and Darlington—now part of the North-Eastern system—no passenger has ever been killed, except one, and he jumped while drunk from a train.

The great annual curling-match between Lanarkshire and e counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Peebles, took place on Cobbinshaw Loch, on Saturday last. Seventy-three rinks were present, but only sixty-seven were engaged. Lanarkshire was successful over the three counties by 152 shots—the majority over Edinburgh being 64; over Linlithgow, 13; and over Peebles, 75.

The Earl of Derby some time ago gave 8000 yards of land on which to erect the new Stanley Hospital. To carry out the convalescent plan, however, in connection with this promising institution it was found that additional space would be desirable. Representations were made to his Lordship, and he immediately made an additional gift of 1200 yards, which will be strictly set apart for recreation ground.

will be strictly set apart for recreation ground.

Mr. H. Birley, M.P., presided at a meeting, held at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, on Monday, to recognise the liberality of Mr. Robert Barnes, who, at a cost of £35,000, has founded a Convalescent Home and a House of Recovery, or fever wards, in connection with the infirmary. The Bishop of Manchester, in the name of the subscribers, presented a portrait, painted by Sir Francis Grant, of Mr. Barnes to the trustees of the infirmary. A bust of Mr. Barnes is also to be placed in the Convalescent Home; and a reduced copy of the last was recented to Mr. Barnes's daughter. Lust was presented to Mr. Barnes's daughter.

LAW AND POLICE.

A probate case of some importance has for three days occupied the attention of Lord Penzance. The will of a tradesman of Stoke-by-Nayland, in Suffolk, was propounded by two persons, one of whom was largely interested in that instrument. It was opposed by the surviving relatives, on the ground of undue execution and incapacity. The amount at issue was £30,000. The evidence was conflicting, and the Judge, quoting the maxim of the law that the onus of showing that a man had a "disposing mind" rested with those who propounded the will, pronounced against it, with costs.

The Lords Justices have reversed the decision of the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, who admitted Messrs. Towle and Co.'s claim for £2052 11s. 8d. against the estate of Messrs. Jourdain and Co., hosiers and shirt manufacturers, of Wood-street, Cheapside. The question was whether the relation between the parties was that of vender and purchaser, or that of principal and agent. The Lords Justices were of opinion that the claim of Messrs. Towle and Co. failed.

An application was made on Saturday at the Court of Bankruptcy for the appointment of a receiver and for an interim injunction in the case of Julius Liebert and Edwin Regerson, merchants and commission agents, of East Indiaavenue, Leadenhall-street, and of Saint Peter's-square, Manchester. The liabilities are £300,000, of which £60,000 is due to unsecured creditors. The assets are considerable.

The bankruptcy of Messrs. De Vecchj and Narvone, City merchants, was, on Thursday week, before Mr. Registrar Spring Rice. The liabilities are about £210,000, and the assets are estimated at £43,618.

After Sir R. Phillimore's decision the other day in the case of the International, notice of appeal was given, both on the part of the company supplying the cable to the French Government and on the part of the English Government; by the one on the ground that costs and damages were not awarded, and by the other because the vessel was ordered to be released. Since then both parties have agreed not to appeal, and the vessel is therefore released.

"Superba" having been withdrawn from the Alhambra, a nominal fine only was inflicted when the summonses came on for re-hearing at Marlborough-street on Saturday.

The Government prosecution of the South London Art-Union was brought to a close, at the Lambeth Police Court, yesterday week, when the two defendants were ordered to enter into recognisances of £100 each to come up for judgment when

A captain in the 9th Foot was brought up at Marlborough-street, last Saturday, charged with having obtained £300 by false pretences from a bill-discounter. A feature of the case was that the defendant had been introduced to the prosecutor by a person who received £10 for this service, and that the discounter had lent money to the unfortunate officer at the rate of 70 per cent interest. Under these circumstances Mr. Knox ordered the defendant to be discharged.

At Bow-street, on Tuesday, a medical student, who, in a midnight "lark," had wrenched off two bell-knobs from a house in Lamb's Conduit-street, was ordered to pay a fine of \$25, besides the damage, 10s.

A young woman, whose arm had been amputated at St. Thomas's Hospital without her knowledge or consent, applied to the Lambeth police magistrate to know whether she could proceed against the operating surgeon for damages. Mr. Ellison told her that if there was any remedy at all it must be sought in a civil court.

A man who had hired a cab for the conveyance of a small-pox patient without having notified the fact to the driver was, on Saturday, convicted of the offence at the Thames Police Court and fined 40s. A common lodging-house keeper, who had neglected to give notice that a person was suffering from smallpox in his dwelling, was, on Tuesday, fined 20s. and the costs by the Clerkenwell magistrates. A labourer of Limchouse was, yesterday week, charged at the Thames Police Court with refusing to have his five children vaccinated. The prosecuting officer, however, withdrew the summons on the ground that the defendant had been sufficiently punished. His children had been afflicted with smallpox, and two of them had died. The parents of some children in Toxteth Park having refused to have their children vaccinated, and on being fined neglected to pay the fine, the Liverpool magistrates, on Saturday, granted warrants for their commitment to prison for seven days.

A married woman, twenty-eight years of age, who gave the A man who had hired a cab for the conveyance of a small-

warrants for their commitment to prison for seven days.

A married woman, twenty-eight years of age, who gave the name of Martha Torpey, was yesterday week charged, at the Marylebone Police Court, with having been concerned in the late robbery of jewellery, the property of Messrs. London and Ryder. For the past few months the prisoner had been living at Windsor Villa, Learnington, and was arrested there by an officer of the local police, on Thursday week. Amongst the admissions which she then made was the following:—"Mind you, I only am to blame in the transaction; my husland would not have done such a thing if I had not compelled him to do it." She was remanded for a week.—A portion of the missing property has been recovered. A day or two after the robbery Miss Goodrich, daughter of a captain in the Southampton and Jersey steam-packet service, who was intimate with Mrs. Torpey before her marriage, received a note from Windsor Villa, Learnington, signed "Pattie," asking her to take charge of a small parcel for a few days. The purcel was kept until Miss Goodrich saw the announcement of Mrs. Torpey's arrest. She then took the parcel to the superintendent of the Southampton police, and it was found to contain two of the diamond pendents stolen from the assistant of Messrs. London and Ryder.——It appears from the husband since Saturday that he has succeeded in selling part of the jewels, and has sent his wife £35 of the proceeds.

The Bristol magristrates have fined Ellen Shute, a miser-

The Bristol magistrates have fined Ellen Shute, a miserable-looking woman, 20s. and costs, with the alternative of a menth's imprisonment, with hard labour, for being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting a constable. This was her 251st appearance at the Bristol Police Court for drunkenness.

Two hundred watches were stolen from Mr. Russell, an Edinburgh jeweller, during Sunday night, and other property to the value of £700. It is said that the thieves put a boy into the house by an aperture only a foot square.

Another Irish outrage is reported. Mr. Blagriff, residing at Glasson, about three miles from Athlone, was driving from his residence to Athlone Fair, when he was fired at from behind a ditch. The shot missed, and Mr. Blagriff drove on quickly. The intending assassin followed and fired again, the shot this time knocking off the hat of the servant, who was on the near side of the carriage. A third shot was fired, but it also missed. The outrage is attributed to an ejectment brought against a tenant at last quarter sessions, but not proceeded with. Humphrey Davis, who was wounded on the night of the 18th at Foxford, in the county of Galway, is dead. There is no clue to his assailant.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

(From our City Correspondent.)

With every prospect that the beginning of the end will be inaugurated by the fall of Paris, the capitulation of which is now daily expected, the Stock Markets have been placed in a much firmer position. Purchases have been made with more freedom, and, in many instances, prices have improved:—Consols have been steady, at 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for delivery, and 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for February; Reduced and New Three per Conts, 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for February; Reduced and New Three per Conts, 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for Pebruary; Reduced and New Three per Conts, 92\frac{1}{2}\$ to 92\frac{1}{2}\$ for 10\frac{1}{2}\$; and India Bonds, 22s. to 27s. Colonial Government Securities have been steady in value, with a moderate inquiry.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been firm. Great Western stock has been sught after, owing to the large increase in the traffic receipts, and prices have risen. The other leading Stocks have also commanded attention. Indian Stocks have been steady; but for Canadian and Foreign Shares there has been but little inquiry. Calcadonian, 8s to 88\frac{1}{2}\$ for the Tastern, 4\tau to 41\frac{1}{2}\$; Great Northern, A, 13\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; Creat Western, 73\frac{1}{2}\$ to 73\frac{1}{2}\$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 13\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; Creat Western, 73\frac{1}{2}\$ to 93\frac{1}{2}\$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46 to 40\frac{1}{2}\$; Metropolitan, 6\frac{1}{2}\$ to 60\frac{1}{2}\$; Midland, 12\frac{1}{2}\$ to 12\frac{1}{2}\$; London and South-Western, 72\frac{1}{2}\$ to 93\frac{1}{2}\$; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 15 to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; Great Luxemburg, 11\frac{1}{2}\$ to 12\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; The North German Loan, 1\frac{1}{2}\$ to 12\frac{1}{2}\$; Mexican, 14\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; Turkish, 186\frac{1}{2}\$, 12\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; Turkish, 186\frac{1}{2}\$, 12\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$; Turkish, 186\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10\frac{1}{2}\$; Ditto, 180\frac{1}{2}\$; Ditto,

1, 54; to 54; to these states 5-20, 1852, Bollas, 90; to 51; Ditto, 50, ares have been steady on the whole, but Consolidated have been announcement of heavy losses, the quotation being \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \) prem.; t County, \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); London Joint-Stock, \(\frac{3}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \); London and \(\frac{1}{2} \); of \(\frac{1}{2} \); and Union of London, \(38 \) to \(33 \); London and \(\frac{1}{2} \); and Submarine, \(7\) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); Falmouth, \(9 \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); French Cables, \(100\) per; \(\frac{1}{2} \), \(\frac{1}{2} \); \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); \(\frac{1}{2} \); \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \); \(\frac{1}{2} \)

bler, 474 to 443.

Callancous Securities have been quiet:—Credit Foncier of England, 22.

Cancral Credit and Discount, par to g prem.; Hudson's Bay, 52 to 53;

Marine, 32 to 33 prem.

The has been only a moderate demand for accommodation during the Capital has been plentiful, and three-months paper has been taken or cent.

noderate supply of bullion has come to hand during the week, seen a good export inquiry, and nearly £369,00) has been with-

Stank, and the content of the content of the prospectus of the North a Joint-Stock Bank has issued the prospectus of the North deration Loan, the amount reserved for this country being the bonds will bear 5 per cent interest per annua, and the price being a reduction of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent as compared with the last lean will be released at par on Nov. 1, 1875, and the Governto itself the right of paying it off before that period, if

t.
pectus has been issued of the Birdseye Creek Gold-Mining Company, with a capital of £60,000, in shares of £1, to purchase some claims in Nevada County, California.
port of the Thetis Marine Insurance Company (Limited), to be prefeb. 1, recommends a payment of 2s. 6d. per snare, being interest at 65 per cent per annum from the period of the formation of the company of the comp

per cent per annum from the period of the formation of the com-Bl last.

Tors of the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company (Limited) have leclare an interim dividend of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 19 annum, at the meeting on the 25th inst.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, to be the 31st inst., shows an available balance of £25,125; and the nonnec that they are in the position to say that the rate of the final than sufficient to provide for all the losses from the old accounts. Circumstances, they propose a dividend at the rate of 7 per cant on £60,000, the paid-up capital.

The cont per annum was declared.

To per cont per annum was declared.

The National Bank of Liverpool will declare a dividend of 5 per cent, or 7s. 6d. per share.

The report of Hooper's Telegraph Works (Limited), to be presented ou Feb. 3, states that the profit of the year, after writing off 20 per cent for depreciation of works (£13,000) and the whole of the preliminary expenses, has been £36,440, and that, after deducting the amount due to Mr. Hooper, in accordance with his contract, the net balance is £24,732, of which £9530 was distributed on July 1, leaving £18,332, out of which a dividend is declared for the six months of 10s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. The report of the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank (Limited), to be presented on Feb. 7, shows an available total of £15,519, including a previous balance of £2955, and recommends a dividend of 15s. per share, or at the rate of 74 per cent per annum.

balance of £15%, and recommends a dividend of loss per same, of the too for the condon and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, to be presented on Feb. 1, recommends a payment of interest for the paid six months at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and an addition of £15,09) to the reserve fund, which will stand at £63,000. The dividend was at the same rate at the corresponding period of last year, and the addition to reserve was £20,000.

The Millwed Dock Company have invited applications for £230,000 Six

220,000.

The Millwall Dock Company have invited applications for £230,000 Six par Cott Mortgage Debentures, secured upon the whole earnings and estate of the company.

The report of the Universal Marine Insurance Company, to be presented on Feb. 2, recommends a payment of 7s. 6d. per share, with a bonus of 2s. 6d., making, with the ad interim dividend in July, a total distribution of 12 per cent for the year. In the previous year the distribution was 19 per cent. The report of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company (Limited) shows an available total of £16,730, and recommends a dividend of 15 per cent for the year.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

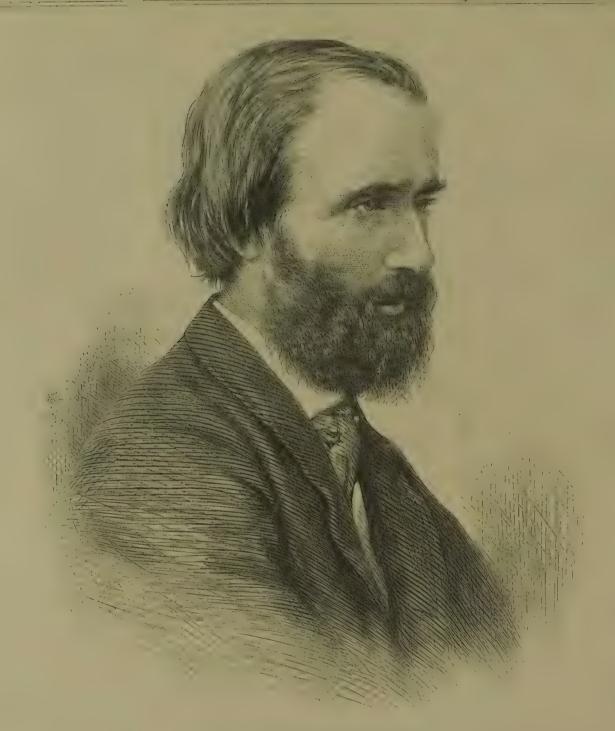
CORN Exchange (Monday).—The supplies of English wheat on sale at Mark-lane during the past week have been limited, and the condition of the samples has been much affected by the inclemency of the weather. Trade, however, has shown a firm tone in consequence of the demand created by the cxpected early capitaliation of Paris, though no change can be noted in the questions. Flour, however, has sold freely at a further advance of 61, to 1s. on barrels. Oats have been in request, at an improvement of 3d, to 6d, per quarter; but barley, beans, and peas are without change in price.

Seeds.—The demand for clover seed has ruled less active, but alyke an itrefoils have sold somewhat freely. Spring tares are 2s, dearer in the week. Hapeseed has advanced 3s, to 4s, per quarter.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 510; barley, 80; beans, 100; peas, 140 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 6780; barley, 2510; oats, 3534 qrs.; Scur, 12 sacks and 350 barrels.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 46s, to 56s.; white ditto, 43s, to 53s.; barley, 5es, to 42s.; malt, 5es, to 63s.; rye, 33s. to 35s.; oats, 22s. to 27s.; beens, 38s. to 56s.; peas, 46s. to 47s. per quarter; ifour, 33s. to 47s. per 280 lb. Colonial Produce.—The colonial produce markets kave ruled loss active, and sugar has shown more weakness, though a considerable demand still exists. The supplies of coffee sent forward have been taken of, at full quartations. Has and Straw.—There were fair average supplies at the market to day,

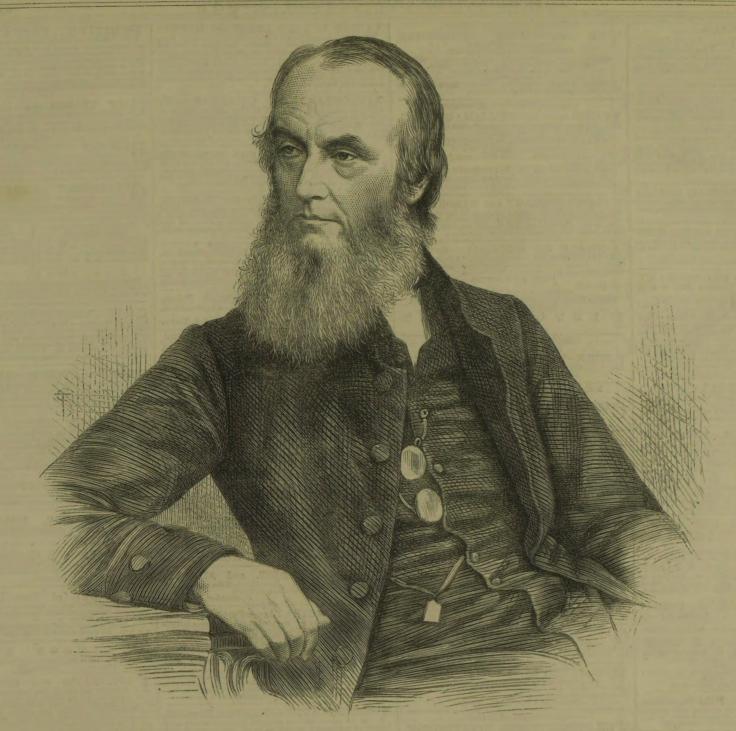
without change. led firm, at 45s. 8d. to 45s. 6d. for Y. C., on the 1; 45s. 9d., March or June. 10 17s.; Sunderland, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Hartle-



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